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THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST

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JOHN³ RIDER OF PLYMOUTH, MASS.

By Rachel E. Barclay, Whitman, Massachusetts

John³ Rider of Plymouth, Mass., son of Samuel² Rider and Sarah² Bartlett (Robert¹) was born there about 1664. There is no birth record, but the approximate year is obtained from his deposition made 20 March 1689/90 aged 26 years or thereabouts [Plym. Scrapbook, p. 186]. That he is the son of Samuel² we know from Samuel's will dated 7 April 1714: "As to my sons, John, Samuel and Benjamin and my daughter Mercy, I have done competently for them in my lifetime." There is also a deed wherein John³ Rider conveys to John Barnes, among other parcels "1/8 part of ye undivided swamp in said 5th Lot of Cedar Swamp, belonging to the Share which I bought of my father Samuel Rider deceased," dated 9 Sept. 1718 [Ply. Co. Deeds, 14:83].

John³ Rider married first, about 1692, Hannah Barnes daughter of Jonathan² and Elizabeth (Hedge) Barnes. On 26 Feb. 1692, "John Rider, a child of the church, was publicly called before the church, & laid under Admonition, for...sin...committed with Hannah Barnes, who was afterwards his wife" [Ply. Church Rec. p. 275]. Jonathan Barnes' will dated 27 June 1714 mentions "the three children of my daughter Hannah deceased, viz. Mercy, Samuel and Ebenezer Rider" [The Mayflower Desc. 12:256]. Hannah (Barnes) Rider died 17 Jan. 1703 according to the Plymouth Vital Records. John³ and Hannah (Barnes) Rider had the following children recorded in Plymouth:

1. Sarah⁴, b. Dec. 1694; lived 4 years 5 months.
- ii. Mercy, b. 14 Nov. 1696; d. Plymouth 21 Jan. 1772 in 77th yr.; m. Plymouth 24 Feb. 1714/15 William Harlow, Jr., b. Plymouth 26 July 1692, d. Plymouth 11 April 1751 in 59th yr., son of Samuel and Hannah (—) Harlow. Both are interred on Burial Hill.
- iii. Samuel, b. 15 Nov. 1698; d. before 1 Mar. 1762 when administration on his estate was granted to his son Samuel⁴ Rider (Ply. Probate, 17:64). He m. Plymouth 2 Nov. 1722 Mary⁴ Silvester, dau. of Joseph and Hannah (Bartlett) Silvester, b. Plymouth 29 Sept. 1697, d. Middleboro 26 Feb. 1769 (Rev. Backus' Death Rec.

Middleboro). By deed dated 25 Apr. 1757, Samuel⁴ Rider and wife Mary sold to James Holmes and Joseph Silvester their "interest in estate of honored father Joseph Silvester" (Ply. Co. Deeds, 43:269).

iv. John, b. Oct. 1700; lived 3 years 9 months.

v. Ebenezer, b. 17 Nov. 1702; d. before 13 Mar. 1750, when inventory of his estate was taken (Ply. Probate, 12:273); m. Plymouth 16 Mar. 1725/6 Thankful Silvester, b. Plymouth 21 Sept. 1703, d. Plymouth 5 June 1773 (Ply. Ch. Rec. 402). By deed dated 28 Apr. 1759 Thankful Rider, widow, sold to Joseph Silvester "all right to estate of father Joseph Silvester" (Ply. Co. Deeds, 45:171).

John³ Rider married second, between 17 Jan. 1703 and 20 March 1707, Mary —, born about 1685, died a widow 17 Dec. 1766 at 81, according to Plymouth Church Records, p. 396. By this marriage he had the following children recorded at Plymouth:

- vi. Hannah, b. 20 Mar. 1707; d. before 6 July 1736 when her father's estate was divided; m. Plymouth 17 March 1725/6 William Foster of Sandwich, son of Joseph and Rachel (Bassett) Foster of Sandwich, b. there the last day of March 1702, d. before 11 Mar. 1736 when guardianship of his children was given to Thomas Foster of Plymouth (Ply. Probate, 7:187-8).
- vii. John, b. 26 Mar. 1709; d. Plymouth 11 Mar. 1756 at 47 "wanting 4 days"; m. Plymouth 5 Dec. 1734 Mary Drew, dau. of Lemuel² and Hannah (Barnes) Drew, b. Plymouth 19 Oct. 1716, d. there 24 Aug. 1785 ae. 60-10-25. In the division of her father's estate 13 Apr. 1748 she is called Mary, wife of John Rider (Ply. Probate, 11:1). Both are interred on Burial Hill.
- viii. Sarah, b. 25 Dec. 1712; m. Plymouth 19 Dec. 1728 Jonathan Freeman, son of Jonathan and Mercy (Bradford) Freeman, b. Harwich 26 Mar. 1709/10, d. between 12 Jan. 1743 and 13 July 1748 (Ply. Probate, 11:52). He left his whole estate both real and personal to wife Sarah. No children for this couple have been found. They were living in Halifax, Mass., at the time of his death. There are no recorded deeds where the widow sold any of the property left her, but a search of the deeds given by Jonathan would indicate that all of his holdings had been disposed of before he died. There is no death record nor probate for Sarah Freeman. It is probable that she returned to Plymouth after the death of her first husband, for her widowed mother was still living there, and that she was the "Mrs. Sarah Freeman of Plymouth" who married there, 31 Jan. 1750/1, Edward Curtis of Stoughton. A study of the records reveals no other Sarah Freeman who might have married Edward Curtis, who was the son of Moses and Dorothy (Ashby) Curtis, b. Braintree, Mass., 30 Nov. 1707. There are no children seen by this second marriage and there are no deeds disposing

- of any of her first husband's estate. Edward Curtis disappears from Stoughton records after 1765. His son Edward, by a first marriage, went to Hardwick, Mass., and the father Edward is generally believed to have settled in Plantation #7 (now Hawley, Mass.), where he is listed in the 1790 Census with one male over 16, one under 16, and one female. No death record has been found for him, although he is supposed to have been near 88 when he died, which would place his death about 1795-6. The Plymouth Church Records contain a death record for "Sarah Curtis Widdo" on 19 Jan. 1800. The Plymouth Town Records show no Curtis with a wife Sarah who might be this widow. There is no stone on Burial Hill for her. She left no will.
- ix. Elizabeth, b. 10 Apr. 1714; d. after 1768; m. Plymouth 22 Oct. 1734, Sylvanus Cobb, son of Elisha³ and Lydia (Rider) Cobb, b. Plymouth 18 Mar. 1709, d. 1762 at the siege of Havana. "Silvanus Cobb of Chegnecto, Nova Scotia, or Arcadia, master and commander of the sloop York, now in province service, and wife Elizabeth....for 107 pounds paid by Robert Patishall, Lieutenant in Col. Thomas Hobsons Regt. now quartered in the province aforesaid, convey....messuage, dwelling house....in Plymouth" 22 Apr. 1754 (Ply. County Deeds, 42:237). She was living 1 Apr. 1769 when "James Hovey, attorney for Elizabeth Cobb, Liverpool, Nova Scotia, by power of attorney dated 25 August 1768....sold to Thankful Rider, widow," a parcel of land which was set off to her by an execution against her brother Samuel's estate for money due her from him from her father's estate (Ply. Co. Deeds, 54:241; 53:234).
- x. Mary, b. 29 Mar. 1716; d. Plymouth 2 Apr. 1779 in 64th yr.; m. Plymouth 4 Oct. 1731, John Harlow, Jr., son of John and Martha (Delano) Harlow, b. Plymouth 29 Jan. 1706/7, d. there 10 Mar. 1780 in 73d yr. Both are interred on Burial Hill.
- xi. Charles, b. 26 July 1718; d. before 6 Aug. 1761 when an inventory of his estate was taken (Ply. Probate, 16: 240); m. Duxbury 8 Oct. 1741, Rebecca Bartlett, dau. of Ebenezer⁴ Bartlett and Mary³ Rider, b. Plymouth 7 July 1719, d. there 14 Mar. 1792 ae. 70 (Ply. Ch. Rec. 419). Rebecca Rider was listed in the 1790 Census living alone, apparently in her half of the house set off to her as her dower in his estate.
- xii. Jerusha, bp. 2 Apr. 1727 (Ply. Ch. Rec.); unmarried in 1736 when her father's estate was divided; she probably m. (1) Plymouth 29 July 1746, James Watkins, and (2) John Marshall, after 19 July 1755 when their intentions were published in Plymouth. John Marshall was b. Plymouth February 1725/6, son of Samuel and Priscilla (Finney) Marshall. She d. 14 Aug. 1769, a widow (Ply. Ch. Rec., 398).
- xiii. Rebecca, b. probably 1726; bp. Plymouth 2 Apr. 1727 (Ply. Ch. Rec.); d. Plymouth 8 Feb. 1770; m. there, 15 Aug. 1745, as his second wife, Caleb Sherman, son

of Samuel² and Hannah Sherman, b. Marshfield in Apr. 170(2-3), d. after 26 Apr. 1760 when he sold his homestead to James Hovey (Ply. Co. Deeds, 46:66). Rebecca Rider acquitted her guardian 20 Dec. 1744, "being now of age of 18 years" (Ply. Probate, 9:439). Rebecca was listed as a member of the Church at Plymouth in 1760.

Guardianship of Charles, Jerusha and Rebecca Rider was given to Thomas Spooner 11 Mar. 1735/6 by three separate letters [Ply. Probate, 7:186-7].

The house in which John Rider lived on the easterly side of Sandwich Street, at the "watering place," on the south side of Plymouth, was known as the Harlow-Doten house, razed in 1903. Within a year or two of his marriage, by deed dated 8 Mar. 1692/3, he purchased of Samuel² Harlow of Plymouth "all that my dwelling house and outhousing and lands scituate and lying and being in Plymouth aforesaid near unto a place called and known by ye name of ye Watering Place in a field called Alcamas field....being one acre and half of upland....with a smal parcel of marsh meadow and swamp lands fenced on ye upperside with a stone wall fence abutting on the sea or bay, on the lower side surrounded with a small brook or run of water; the upland being bounded to the southward with a highway which said way runneth toward ye waters side and the length of ye sd land runneth to the Bay side and so upwards towards the King's highway as it is now in fence" [Ply. Co. Deeds, 1:359].

The house here sold John Rider by Samuel Harlow was originally conveyed to Samuel Harlow by deed dated 29 Aug. 1676 from John Laythorpe, containing the same description of the house and lands but continuing as follows: "viz the said house and the (table) therein and the (formes) belonging thereunto with all the (boards) (closets) cubbards glasses and windows therein and belonging thereunto..." [ibid., 4:1:55]. John Laythorpe was a mariner of Barnstable who had married on 3 Jan. 1671 Mary Cole, daughter of James and Mary (Tilson) Cole. When he sold it to Samuel Harlow, the house appears to have been in the process of construction, hence the specific mention of various parts which probably had not been assembled. There is no record indicating from whom John Lothrop secured the land on which the house was being built. There is no record of a town grant to him or to his wife's father in this location. A search of the Plymouth Colony Records and the Plymouth Town Records has turned up the following items which fit the picture, but the connecting link is just not in the records. On 13 Dec. 1670, "An acre and a half of land is granted by the Town unto Thomas

Doten lying in Alcarmus Field to set a house on in the most convenientest place so as it may not be prejudicial to others" [Tn. Rec. 1:116]. On 6 Mar. 1671/2, "In reference to a fram of a house, framed by Josias Wormall according to agreement with Thomas Dotey, the said Dotey being departed the government and the said Wormall not paid for his labor about the same frame.... the Court ordered, that a proffer should be made to Joseph Dotey, the agent of said Thomas Dotey, that if he would take the said frame, and fulfill the covenants that his brother Thomas Dotey, made with the said Wormall about the said frame, he might if he pleased; if otherwise, that the said Josias Wormall might make sale thereof to satisfy himself; which upon the refusal of the said Joseph Doty, he, the said Wormall sold, and thereby is satisfied" [Ply. Col. Court Orders, 5:87]. There is no evidence that Josias Wormall sold this unfinished house to John Laythorpe, but it is significant that Thomas Dotey left the government under a cloud and that Mary Churchill who sued out an attachment 13 Oct. 1672 "on such goods and chattels and all dues and rights appertaining to the said Doten to be for her support" listed among the items "a parcel of boards in the custody of divers persons" [Judicial Acts Ply. Col. 7:173]. For a more detailed account of Thomas Doten and Mary Churchill, see supra, 36:1-4.

On 10 Apr. 1699 the Town of Plymouth granted John Rider 40 feet of land to run up from his barn towards the highway and then to run square off against his house for his convenience of building; and on 2 April 1700 the land was laid out [Tn. Rec. 1:268, 278]. On 9 May 1709 the Town granted John Rider another piece of common land near his dwelling and on 15 Sept. 1710 the balance of the common land between John Rider's and Menasses Morton's land was divided between them [Tn. Rec. 2:37, 38]. This gave John Rider an estate bounded by the Bay on the East, Winter Street on the South, Sandwich Street on the West (except for the lot at the corner of Winter and Sandwich Streets, which belonged to Manasses Morton) and the lands of Morton and Harlow on the North, the bounds of which can be seen today, despite some filling in to make a park at the bayside. The watering place is still there and the "small brook or run of water."

John³ Rider died in Plymouth before 20 Dec. 1735 when administration on his estate was granted to his son Samuel Rider [Ply. Probate, 7:165]. The estate division is an interesting one because of the way the widow's dower was set off. The division was made 6 July 1736 "to the widow and amongst the children in manner following...it being represented...to me that

the house and lands could not be divided to and settled upon all the children....without great prejudice to and spoiling of ye same....therefore settled ye same upon the four sons of ye said deceased, viz: Samuel, Ebenezer, Charles and John of Plymouth." Each share was laid out by metes and bounds, with Samuel receiving a double portion, containing about two acres, including his own house and being the North two acres running East and West bounded by the bay on the East and Sandwich Street on the West. The other three sons were given portions running North and South, with the frontage on Winter Street, the North boundary of each of the parcels being the land set off to brother Samuel. The first of these parcels belonged to Ebenezer, the middle one to Charles, and the last to John, abutting on the Bay on the East. The widow Mary's dower in the homestead lands was so laid out that a quarter acre was taken from each son's part, giving her a strip about 83' wide through the middle of the homestead lands running from Sandwich Street to the bay, a distance of about 520 feet. This strip contained the old house referred to above which stood on that portion of the widow's dower assigned to Ebenezer Rider. The only other house mentioned as being on the lands of John Rider in the settlement is the house belonging to son Samuel in the northwest corner of the part laid out to him. We know from deeds of the other sons that Charles built a house on his portion and added to it, for his widow Rebecca sold the old half in 1762; however, by 1800 the house had been torn down and the land sold as a meadow. The oldest house still standing was built between 1736 and 1755 on Ebenezer's share, probably by William Sutton, who had married Ebenezer's daughter Lydia in 1751. William Sutton sold half of it in 1755 to his brother-in-law Ebenezer, Lydia's brother, and for several generations the house was divided, not to become a whole again until 1834 when Eliab Wood acquired both halves. John, Jr., apparently never built on his portion, for his widow sold in 1759 the upland set off to him in his father's estate. Eventually, most of the estate came into the hands of the Stephens family and today along the bay where the meadows used to be and encompassing the old watering place of ancient days is a park bearing their name. The "Watering Place" is one of the oldest landmarks in Plymouth, Mass., being first mentioned in the Plymouth Colony Court Orders [I:114] in "Orders about mowing of grasse for the p^{nt} Yeare, 1633": On July 1, "The watering place & thereabout for Mr. Fogg & Mr. Weston....."

RHODES FAMILY OF NEWPORT, R.I.

By Charles W. Farnham, of Providence, R. I.

An examination of the sparse early Newport, R.I., records indicates that the John Rhodes whose will was presented for probate 7 April 1746 may be identified as the John Rhodes buried in Clifton Burying Ground, Newport, whose tombstone is said to have carried the inscription, "formerly atty gen'l—grandson of Sir Godfrey Rhodes of Howden, York." Moreover, Newport land evidence points to William Rhodes of Newport as his father.

Two men named John Rhodes appear in Newport deeds of the early 1700's, one identified as John Rhodes, shopkeeper, whose wife was Susannah, and the other as John Rhodes, cordwainer. Newport Deeds, 1:188, record the transfer of land by William Rhodes of Newport to his son John "of Newport, cordwainer," on 11 Apr. 1700. The same volume lists a conveyance to William Rhodes of Newport, cordwainer, from Walter Clarke, on 27 Jan. 1699/1700.

Newport Town Council Book, 9:120, has the will of John Rhodes, cordwainer, made 21 Mar. 1741, and presented for probate 7 Apr. 1746. He left his land and household goods to his wife, Mary, named executrix. At her death the estate was to be equally divided between his two sons, John Rhodes and William Vienes Rhodes. John Holmes and John and William Rogers were witnesses. His inventory of £1901 bore out the designation of cordwainer, listing 65 pairs of shoes, shoemaker's tools, and fabrics for shoes.

The Newport Mercury in February 1911 printed a list of early gravestones, gathered from old records. It included: "1745—Rhodes, John, formerly atty gen'l, died at Newport Mar. 31 in his 76th year, grandson of Sir Godfrey Rhodes of Howden, York." A manuscript of Clifton Burying Ground inscriptions on file in the Newport Historical Society, made by Dr. Henry Turner in the late 1800's, gives a fragmentary reading: "John Rhodes, Esq. died Mar. 31, 174- aged 75 years - - - Howden, York"; also, "Mary Rhodes, of John and Mary, died Sept. 11, 1741, aged 20."

The writer recently visited the ancient Clifton Burying Ground in Newport, but although it is not a large yard he could find no stone for John or his daughter. It is possible that both are among those no longer legible. No record has been found of a gravestone for William Rhodes, presumed to be John's father, or of the sons named in John's will, John Jr., and William Vienes Rhodes. The name Vienes was clearly written in the

Town Council record of John Rhodes' will, but no family of that name appears in Newport Vital Records. Perhaps it offers a clue to the identity of John's wife Mary, or to Rhodes family connections in England.

Bristol County Deeds at Taunton, Mass., 2:170, record the power of attorney given by William Rhodes Jr. of Newport, cordwainer, to his father, William Sr. of Newport, on 8 Jan. 1697/8, for collection of debts in the Massachusetts Colony. If William Sr. was the father of John Rhodes (grandson of Sir Godfrey Rhodes), as the above evidence indicates, then William Jr. and John were brothers.

THE WIFE OF THOMAS² GRISWOLD: A CAVEAT

By Genevieve Tylee Kiepora, of Soledad, California

Henry R. Stiles, History of Ancient Wethersfield, 1904, vol. 2, p. 395, states that Thomas² Griswold (Michael¹) "m. Mary (dau. Henry) Howard, 28 Nov. 1672" and makes the same statement, omitting the date, under the Howard family on page 439. The same statement has been repeated in a number of subsequent publications, most recently in Dr. George E. McCracken's account of the Howard family, *supra*, 36:30. It goes back, indeed, at least as far as Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, under Howard, vol. 2, p. 471.

The original record in Wethersfield of the marriage of Thomas Griswold to his wife Mary omits her maiden surname. Evidence of her identity therefore has to be sought in other records. Mrs. Harold Davis of Ellington, Conn., has sought such evidence in vital, church, land and probate records, without finding any verification of the statement that Mary wife of Thomas Griswold was a Howard.

As Dr. McCracken pointed out, the age at death on the gravestone of Mary wife of Thomas Griswold varies by a couple of years from the age of Mary Howard as stated by Winthrop in her childhood. Such variations of a year or two are not uncommon.

However, the Second Church records of Hartford show that Mary and Lydia Howard were received to full communion 31 Mar. 1678, and Mary would hardly have joined there under her maiden name if she had been the wife of Thomas Griswold of Wethersfield since 1672. It must be admitted that the church entry is odd, because in the same list Mary had been received by "personall consent" 9 Apr. 1671 when her mother joined. But even if an error was made, proof of her alleged marriage is needed.

THE BUTLERS OF WYOMING AND CHERRY VALLEY

By Neil B. Reynolds, B.S., M.A., New York, N.Y.

Lieutenant Walter Butler looms large in New York State Revolutionary history. He has been made the Tory arch-villain of innumerable historical romances and old-style emotional histories. Yet information about him and his family is sketchy, and the variety of bloody traditions connecting him with the Cherry Valley Massacre outnumber the documented items of genealogical fact.

The only nearly satisfactory biography, War Out of Niagara, by Howard Swiggett (New York, 1933) clears away some of the fictional underbrush. But it deduces his date of birth through a faulty chain of logic. And by overlooking clues in Schenectady records, it misses entirely some historically significant relationships with Mohawk Valley Dutch families.

Genealogical facts, drawn by Swiggett largely from Connecticut records and the earlier volumes of the Sir William Johnson Papers, produce the following outline of the Butler family, which we have amplified with a few dates and facts from the records of the First Church in New London and from the Diary of Joshua Hempstead.

Lieut. Walter Butler left New London about 1728 to assume duties at forts in the Mohawk Valley and at Oswego. His wife and family followed him in Nov. 1742. Hempstead states that Walter Buttler and Mary Harris were "published" 26 July 1713; that Walter's wife Mary was taken into the church and her child baptized Mary, 26 June 1715; and that he attended the "funeral of Capt Walter Buttlers wife," 6 Mar. 1724/5 [Diary, pp. 26, 47, 155]. Why he here refers to Walter as "Capt." we cannot explain, as a year later he calls him "Lt."—on 14 Mar. 1725/6 [p. 166] he enters, "Lt. Walter Buttlers youngest Daughter Died 8 or 9 year old," but he was obviously misinformed as to her age.

By the first wife Walter Butler had the following children baptized at the First Church, New London, though the baptism of the second child (Thomas) fell when there was a slight gap in the church entries and the date is taken from Hempstead: Mary, bp. 26 June 1715; Thomas, bp. 5 Feb. 1715/16; Walter, bp. 1 June 1718; Jane, bp. 10 July 1720; Katherine, bp. 26 Aug. 1722; John, bp. 29 Dec. 1723 ["Lt Buttlers Child" died 12 Feb. 1723/4, says Hempstead]; and Lydia, bp. 10 Jan. 1724/5.

By his second marriage, 1727, to Deborah Ely of Lyme, widow of Ebenezer Dennis, he had a son John Butler, baptized at New London 28 Apr. 1728.

Frances M. Caulkins, History of New London, 1852, pp. 342-3, 351, gives some data on the family, including births from the town records of the first three children of Walter Butler: Mary, b. 29 Aug. 1714; Thomas, b. 31 Jan. 1715/16; and Walter, b. 27 May 1718.

This first Lieut. Walter Butler died probably near Schenectady, or at the Butlersbury house, still standing, north of Fonda. His will, dated 13 Mar. 1760, probated 20 Jan. 1763, mentions: sons John and Thomas, daughters Anna Butler and Maria Vanderheyden, and daughters of deceased son Walter named Marya and Deborah Butler.

The three named sons of Lieut. Walter were all officers in the Indian Service, so at one time four of this family, and later a fifth, served in the Indian Department under Sir William Johnson, Supt. of Indian Affairs. The Sir William Johnson Papers (all 12 volumes) are full of references to them. The youngest son, Colonel John Butler, was the most famous. He commanded mixed Tory and Indian troops in frontier fighting throughout the Revolution, organized "Butler's Rangers," and is blamed for the atrocities in the Wyoming Massacre.

Col. John died at Niagara 14 May 1796; his wife Catherine had died there 29 May 1793 aged 58 years, placing her birth date about 1735. Swiggett, not citing authority, identifies John Butler's wife as Catherine Pollock, and working backward from the Niagara dates, assumes that John Butler's equally notorious son Lieut. Walter Butler (III) could not have been born earlier than 1752, when the father was at least 24 and the mother 17 years old.

But here the Schenectady records, mostly from the D. R. church [Pearson, First Settlers of Schenectady, Albany, 1873] enter the picture. For they show the following rather complicated relationships:

Johannes Wemple (d. 1749) m. (2) 6 Oct. 1709 Ariaantje Swits. Children:

Maritie Wemple, bp. 5 Dec. 1718; m. Lieut. Walter Butler, Jr.

Ephraim Wemple, bp. 16 Feb. 1724.

Johannes Van der Heyden, Albany lawyer, m. Aug. 1758 Mary Butler of Schenectady.

Capt. Andries Bratt (bp. 1705) m. (1) 28 Nov. 1728 Ariaantje, bp. 9 Nov. 1707, d. 1748, dau. of Johannes Wemple (see above, d. 1749); m. (2) Elizabeth, bp. 1719, dau. of Jan Barentse Wemple (bp. 1684).

Child by first wife:

Cathalyntje Bratt, bp. 7 June 1735; m. John Butler and had:

Thomas Butler, bp. 30 Nov. 1755.

Andreas Butler, bp. 13 May 1759.

Child by second wife:

Jannetje Bratt, bp. 28 Aug. 1743; m. 1761 Christopher Yates (1737-1785) and had:

Eva Yates, bp. 13 Jan. 1764, d. ca. 1801, bur. Schenectady; m. 1 Dec. 1794 William

Johnson Butler, of Niagara, son of John Butler and Catharine Bratt above. Children:

John Butler, bp. 1 Jan. 1797.

Eve Eliza Butler, bp. 28 Nov. 1800.

Joseph C. Yates (1768-1833), Governor of New York 1823-25.

Some of the implications of these Schenectady connections of the Butlers are as follows:

1. If Col. John Butler married, perhaps in Connecticut, a Catherine Pollock, he certainly did marry (2) by 1755 Catherine Bratt, and it was this second wife who was buried in 1793 at Niagara.

2. If, as seems probable, Lieut. Walter Butler (III) was a son of Col. John's first wife, then the assumed date of birth of 1752 loses its validity. He could have been considerably older than 29—perhaps as old as 33—when he was killed and scalped by an Oneida Indian, on the banks of West Canada Creek, 30 Oct. 1781.

3. Walter Butler's formal references in letters to "Mrs. Butler and her children" are explained if they were stepmother and half-brothers and sisters.

4. Swiggett's touching example of Walter's kindness, when as a lawyer he espoused the cause of the poor "very ignorant man...upwards of fifty...Ephriam Wimple" loses some of its force. The client was both his stepmother's half-uncle and his own uncle's brother-in-law.

5. The mysterious continuing close connection with the prominently patriot Yates family of Schenectady is explained. Col. Christopher Yates, Chairman of the Committee of Safety, etc., had married a half-sister of Col. John Butler's wife. And the marriage, after the War, between William Johnson Butler and Eva Yates united first cousins.

6. Finally, a questionable but persistent Schenectady tradition is strengthened—that the villain Walter Butler's body was not left for the wolves to savage beside an Adirondack brook, but was secretly carried to Schenectady and buried under St. George's Episcopal Church. The probabilities are still against it, but ties of blood may have been stronger than political emotions, and the Schenectady kinfolk were influential.

THOMAS PURSELL AND HIS EARLIER DESCENDANTS

By George E. McCracken, Ph.D., F.A.S.G.
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(Concluded from Vol. 36, p. 148)

5. Thomas³ Pursell, eldest son of John² Pursell by his wife Hannah, was baptized at the Readington Dutch church, Hunterdon Co., N.J., 9 April 1720. That he was the Thomas later in Loudoun County, Virginia, lacks positive proof, but there is a strong tradition among descendants of the latter that he had come to Loudoun County from Bucks County, Pa. The tradition also identifies his wife as Mary Van Hook, whom I tentatively equate with the daughter of Lawrence Van Hook of Monmouth County, Esq., whose will was dated 14 July 1724, probated 14 Aug. 1724 [N.J. Wills, 1:478 f.]. The said Lawrence Van Hook owned farms in Hunterdon County; he had when he died adult sons and at least one married daughter, so it is possible that Mary (Van Hook) Pursell was of the next generation.

Thomas Pursell was a woolweaver, founded the town of Hillsboro, Va., and established a blanket factory there. He died in Loudoun County in 1779, seized of 160 acres. His will is dated 29 March 1779, probated 12 Apr. 1779 [J. Estelle Stewart King, Abstracts of Wills....in Loudoun County, Virginia, 1757-1800, Beverly Hills 1941, pp. 23 f.]. Though all the sons were of age, none is named as executor, perhaps because they were absent or in the Army. Instead, Robert Jamison and James McIlhenny were appointed. Witnesses: Josiah White, James McIlhenny, and Richard Smith. On this family I am much indebted to Dr. Walter O. Shriner of Terre Haute, Ind.; to Dr. Sylvan J. Crooker of Purcellville, Va.; and to Miss Patience Adeline Purcell of Round Hill, Va.

Children, order uncertain:

1. John⁴, m. before 30 Sept. 1786, Sarah Osburn, dau. of John and Sarah of Loudoun County. In her father's will of that date, she is mentioned as Sarah Pursell (King, op. cit., pp. 48 f.). He was paid \$250 for use of his house in Loudoun County as a church for Shelburne Parish (Vestry Book), and he had already removed to Brothers Valley Township, then Bedford, now Somerset Co., Pa., where he was taxed 2/6 in 1773 (Pennsylvania Archives, 3:22:13). In 1776 he was taxed in Turkey Foot Township, that county; was perhaps the man listed in the 1790 Census of Bedford County (1/4/4); more probably the man in Washington County (2/3/3). Miss Purcell tells me that he removed to Brownsville, Pa., had a daughter Tamas who married Neil Gillespie, and that their daughter Maria

Gillespie in turn married Ephris Blaine, and they became the parents of James Gillespie Blaine (1830-1893), Congressman, Senator, Secretary of State, and Candidate for the Presidency in 1884.

- ii. Henry, m. Elizabeth Whittaker; served in the 11th Virginia Regt. during the Revolution, and probably removed to Kentucky.
- iii. Thomas, d. 1810 in Loudoun County; he purchased half of his father's farm from the other heirs; m. Lydia

Children:

1. Samuel⁵, b. 25 Mar. 1780; operated wool mill at Woodburn, Va., and had a son Nicholas who established a drugstore at Leesburg, Va., which is said to have operated for many years as Purcell and Littlejohn.
2. John, b. 15 Dec. 1781.
3. Joseph, b. 7 Dec. 1783.
4. Thomas, b. Feb. 1785; m. Mary Osburn, dau. of John Sr.; removed to Vermillion Co., Ind., and had a son Aaron.
5. Nancy, b. Jan. 1787; m. Thomas Stephens.
6. George, b. June 1790; m. in Loudoun County, 23 May 1822, Martha Potts.
7. Pleasant, b. June 1792.
8. Lydia, b. June 1792.
9. Mary, m. 1807 James Bailey Rust of Fauquier County.
10. Valentine Vernon, b. ca. 1794, merchant; built a store and gave his name to the town of Purcellville, Va.; m. Patience Osburn.
- iv. Daniel, d. in Shelby Co., Kentucky, 1814; removed with brother John to Bedford Co., Pa.; served with brother Lawrence during the Revolution in Washington Co., Pa., militia, Capt. Benj. White's Co., 5th Battalion (Pennsylvania Archives, 6:2:189, 209); m. after 1776 Margaret, probably Smith, sister of the Rev. Reuben Smith. The older children used the spelling Pursly, the younger the spelling Purcell. Children:
 1. Hannah⁵, b. 8 Aug. 1783; m. Shelby Co., Ky., 1 Apr. 1805, Stephen Stark, and removed to Washington Co., Ind.
 2. Elizabeth, m. Eli Baldwin; removed to Putnam, Hendricks, and Hancock Counties, Ind.
 3. Jesse, b. 1787; lic. to m., Shelby Co., Ky., 6 Aug. 1810, Jane Akers; removed to Putnam and Harrison Counties, Ind.
 4. Alexander, b. 1789; m. Lucinda Lucas, dau. of John, in Shelby Co., Ky.
 5. Reuben, b. 1792; m. in Shelby Co., Kv., 17 Feb. 1817, Margaret Baty; removed to Fountain Co., Ind.
 6. Rosanna, m. James Pope.
 7. Tamar, m. Washington Co., Ind., 25 May 1823, William Manning; removed to Clermont County, Ohio.
 8. Susanna, m. Washington Co., Ind., 5 June 1823,

- Squire Young; removed to Putnam Co., Ind.
9. James, m. Washington Co., Ind., 7 May 1825, Elizabeth Manning.
10. John M., m. Harrison Co., Ind., 27 Sept. 1823, Susanna Swank, divorced in Putnam Co., 24 Oct. 1833; m. (2) Washington Co., Ind., 24 Apr. 1835, Catherine M. Compton.
- v. Benjamin, with brother John removed to Bedford Co., Pa.; taxed 5/0 there in 1773, Brothers Valley Township (Pennsylvania Archives, 3:22:13); taxed in Turkey Foot Township, 1776; on Madison Co., Ky., tax list, 1789; on Nelson Co., Ky., tax list, 1792.
- vi. Lawrence, b. ca. 1756; served in the Revolution in Washington Co., Pa., Militia, Capt. White's Company (Pennsylvania Archives, 6:2:207); m. Hannah —; was in Washington Township, Fayette Co., Pa., 1785; thence removed, before 1790, to Kentucky where on 2 Nov. 1792 he was on a Nelson County tax list. Ultimately he removed to Harrison Co., Ind. His pension claim (rejected) is numbered R. 8524, and says he enlisted in Loudoun County in Feb. 1777, served three years in Capt. Windsor Brown's Company of the 1st Virginia Regt., discharged at Alexandria; fought at Monmouth and Stony Point. The Loudoun Purcells have been told that he removed to South Carolina and was there killed by Indians, but this appears not to be true. Children:
1. Uriah⁵.
 2. Sarah.
 3. Hezekiah.
 4. James.
 5. Anna.
 6. Margaret.
- vii. Samuel, b. 1757-8; with brother John purchased father's farm from other heirs; probably removed to Kentucky after 1811.
- viii. Catherine, m. before 1779, and probably an older child, — McCafferty, perhaps the William McCarty, son of Silas and Sarah (Carrell) McCarty, b. in Bucks Co., Pa., 29 Feb. 1739/40, not further traced by Mr. Roberts (op. cit., p. 366). If so, then this confirms the belief that her father had come to Loudoun from Bucks. Her son William is mentioned in his grandfather's will.
- ix. Hannah, m. before 1779 and hence also probably an older child, Richard Osburn, son of John and Sarah.
- x. Mary V., m. Col. Abner Humphrey of Loudoun County. She and the younger sisters were all minors in 1779.
- xi. Christiana, twin, m. — Lodge of Loudoun County. Her name confirms the identification of her father's ancestry shown here.
- xii. Elizabeth, twin, m. William Brown; removed to Kentucky where a daughter is said to have inherited a fabulous fortune.
- xiii. Deborah, m. — Noland, and had a youngest daughter Betsy who when aged 90 gave much information to my

informants or their sources.

6. John³ Pursell, second son of John² Pursell by his wife Hannah, was baptized at the Readington Dutch Church, Hunterdon Co., N.J., 5 Nov. 1721. Mrs. Pursell wrongly dates his birth in 1710. He is probably the John Pursell who afterwards lived in Bristol Township, Bucks Co., Pa. While not himself originally a Friend, he married twice and both times women who were Friends. When about forty he married first, by New Jersey license dated 21 May 1761, Ann Moone, whose name has been wrongly printed as Anne W. Coone. I have myself examined the signature and while I can see how an inexperienced reader might make the error, I am convinced of the reading. Prof. John Insley Coddington kindly informs me that Ann Moon, born in Falls Township, Bucks County, 7 4th mo. 1730, was seventh child of Roger² Moon (James¹) by his first wife, Ann Nutt. In any case Ann Pursell, late Moon, was dismissed by Falls Monthly Meeting on 3 3rd mo. 1762, that is, a year after the marriage, for marrying contrary to discipline. She soon bore two children, Jonathan and Ann, and died on 28 3rd mo. 1764, as Prof. Coddington tells me. The widower then married, second, also by New Jersey license, dated 24 Dec. 1765, Mary Logan, and, as we might expect, Mary Pursell (formerly Logan) was dismissed on 8 10th mo. 1766.

After an interval of eleven years, John Pursell and his children Jonathan, Ann, and Mahlon, were received by request into membership of Falls Monthly Meeting. John Pursell was not long a Friend, however, for he dated his will in Bristol Township, Bucks County, on 31 5th mo. 1777, probated 8 April 1782 [Bucks Wills, 4: 203]. He mentions his wife Mary [who apparently had not rejoined the Friends], his brother-in-law James Moon [1713-1796, eldest brother of the late Ann (Moon) Pursell] who is described as uncle of testator's daughter Ann; executors, James Moon and friend Joseph Merrick; witnesses, Jacob Lancaster, John Mitchell Jr., Pierson Mitchell. All three children are minors and the sons Jonathan and Mahlon are to be bound to trades among Friends. The widow Mary Pursell also left a will when of Bristol Township, dated 18 Dec. 1785, probated 7 April 1786, appointing as executors James Moon and his son Moses Moon [1754-1822, son of James's third wife, Ann (Sotcher) Watson]. Mahlon Pursell is called son and Jonathan Pursell son-in-law, Ann Pursell daughter-in-law, that is, the two latter were stepchildren of testatrix. She also names brother James Logan and friends John and Elizabeth Nutt; witnesses, Daniel Wharton Jr. and William Wharton. As this will clearly shows that Mary Logan died as John Pursell's widow, the

Mary Pursell who was condemned by Falls Meeting for marriage contrary to discipline on 6 3rd mo. 1782 must have been another.

Children by first marriage:

- i. Jonathan⁴, b. ca. 1762, minor in 1777; m. 1786, Lydia Wilson and both were condemned for marrying contrary to discipline by Falls Meeting, 6 9th mo. 1786; both restored to unity, 1 5th mo. 1795; both, with no children mentioned, granted a certificate to Middletown Monthly Meeting, 8 7th mo. 1795. He is listed in the 1790 Federal Census of Bucks (1/3/1/1), was councilman in Bristol Borough, 1786-1792 (William Bache, *Historical Sketches of Bristol Borough, Bristol, 1853*). If this couple had issue, we have found no evidence. Jonathan was taxed 4/10 in 1786 and 9/2 in 1787, neither time among the single men (*Pennsylvania Archives*, 3:13:608, 718).
- ii. Ann, b. ca. 1763-4, perhaps shortly before 28 3rd mo. 1764 when her mother died.

Child by second marriage:

- iii. Mahlon, b. after 1765; in 1790 Federal Census of Bucks (1/3/2).

7. Christiana³ Pursell, third child of John² Pursell by his wife Hannah, was baptized at the Readington Dutch church, Hunterdon County, N.J., 1 March 1725. Her name was stated to be Styntje which is the Dutch diminutive of her name, and this was afterwards entered in the Richland Friends records as "Staunchy," which fact has given rise among descendants to a mistaken theory that she was so called from her staunch character.

She married, about 1741 and probably in Bethlehem Township, Hunterdon County, Jacob Strawhen or Strawn, born about 1717, only child of Lancelot¹ Straughan by his wife Mary Buckman who had previously been the wife of Henry Cooper and by him was the mother of Ruth Cooper, wife of Dennis² Pursell, above. Though Jacob's father was not a Quaker and his mother was disowned for marrying him and never seems to have been readmitted, Jacob and Christiana became prominent members of the Richland Monthly Meeting after they established their home about 1751 in Haycock Township. At the formation of the Bucks County Committee of Safety on 15 Dec. 1774 (*Penn'a Mag. of Hist. and Biog.*, 14:259), Jacob Strawhen was selected as member for Haycock Township, but when it became evident that the colonies would resort to force, he declined to serve further on 21 July 1775 (*ibid.*, 262). This brief service, I am informed, is sufficient to qualify female descendants for the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Jacob Strawhen died intestate, administration being granted on 13 Jan. 1801 to his son Daniel Strawhen and Israel Foulke [Bucks Admin. B-10]. Christiana also died intestate, administration being granted on 28 Apr. 1807 [*ibid.*, p. 107].

Children:

- i. Thomas⁴, b. 1742, d. 1814, Madison Co., Ky.; m. (1) 8 Aug. 1769, Mary Heacock, b. 11 July 1752, d. 27 May 1770, dau. of William and Ann (Roberts) Heacock; m. (2) Sophia —, perhaps Chisholm. One son by 1st wife, seven children by 2nd wife.
- ii. John, b. 1744, d. 1808, Greene Co., Pa.; m. April 1770, Kezia Dennis, b. 22 Feb. 1753/4, survived her husband, dau. of John and Kezia (Ball) Dennis. Nineteen children.
- iii. Jacob, b. 23 Mar. 1747/8, d. 28 Aug. 1809, Greene Co., Pa.; m. Susanna Van Buskirk, b. 2 Sept. 1754, d. 2 Sept. 1829, dau. of George Van Buskirk by his unknown first wife. Thirteen children.
- iv. William, b. 17 Jan. 1749/50, d. 12 June 1809, Bucks Co., Pa.; m. (1) Ann Van Horn, dau. of Garret and Mary (Neal) Van Horn; m. (2) Mary Rauden bush, d. 1821, having m. (2) George Unkel.
- v. Daniel, b. 27 May 1752, d. 10 Nov. 1819; m. (1) Ann Lloyd, (2) Margaret Pursell, (3) Sarah (Shaw) Moore, d. Jan. 1829, dau. of Jonathan and Sarah Shaw. Four children by 1st wife, fourteen by 2nd wife.
- vi. Mary, b. 21 Feb. 1754, d. ca. 1782, Hamilton Township, present Monroe Co., Pa.; m. Joseph Van Buskirk, b. ca. 1751, d. 21 May 1821, Saylorsburg, Monroe Co., Pa., having m. (2) Mary Levers, b. 21 Dec. 1756, d. after 1821, dau. of Col. Robert and Mary (Church) Levers. Three children. Joseph, who was brother of Susanna Van Buskirk above, had five children by his 2nd wife.
- vii. Hannah, b. 8 Apr. 1756, d. 9 Nov. 1823, Madison Co., Ky.; m. 1783, John White, d. 23 Apr. 1825, Madison Co. He had fourteen children, of whom the first four were not Hannah's if the date of marriage given above is correct, but this is doubtful.
- viii. Isaiah, b. 28 Oct. 1758, d. 2 Aug. 1843, Florida Township, Putnam Co., Ill., a Revolutionary soldier; m. 12 Aug. 1781, Rachel Reed, b. 1 July 1763 or 8 Aug. 1764, d. 2 Apr. 1843, dau. of Capt. John and Thankful (Honawell) Reed. Six children.
- ix. Job, b. 12 Oct. 1760, d. 1821, Fayette Co., Pa.; m. (1) 4 Nov. 1791, Mary Cooper, b. 12 Apr. 1775, d. between 1810 and 1813, dau. of John and Martha Cooper; m. (2) 1813, Hannah (Powers) McColley. Ten children by 1st wife, three by 2nd wife.
- x. Jerusha, b. 14 Dec. 1762, d. 1834; m. Jeremiah Reed, son of Capt. John and Thankful (Honawell) Reed. Eleven children.
- xi. Abel, b. 12 Mar. 1765, d. 17 Nov. 1848, Haycock Town-

- ship, Bucks Co., Pa.; m. Elizabeth Raudenbush, b. 26 Dec. 1764, d. 6 Dec. 1841. Ten children.
- xii. Enoch, b. 1 Sept. 1768, d. 7 Nov. 1849, Haycock Township, Bucks Co., Pa.; m. (1) 1791, Rebecca Raudenbush, b. 7 Feb. 1770, d. 24 Nov. 1821; m. (2) Margaret (—) Carty, on 14 Nov. 1822, she living 1851. Ten children by 1st wife.

8. Jonathan³ Pursell was probably a son of John² Pursell by his wife Hannah, though no baptism has been found at Readington Dutch church. Concerning him see G. W. Cummins, History of Warren County, New Jersey (New York, 1911), pp. 393-5, where it is stated that he was born ca. 1730 and married first, Ann Moon, second, Esther —, the latter being mother of all the children. The marriage to Ann Moon is fictitious as her husband was his brother John. In 1789 he was tenant of a farm, no. 7, 320 acres valued at 40 shillings the acre, total valuation £640, with an annual rental of £14, then belonging to Sir Robert Barker, obviously a banished loyalist. This farm was in Alexandria Township, Hunterdon Co., N.J., and appears in a list of properties to be sold on 6 Oct. 1789 [Proc. N. J. Hist. Soc., 64 (1946):150].

Children (probably others):

- i. John⁴, b. 1768, d. 28 Mar. 1850; m. Mary Haughwout, b. 26 June 1771, dau. of Peter and Lea Haughwout. John Pursell is listed as tenant of farm no. 4, 282 acres, valued at 30 shillings an acre, total valuation £423, with a rental of £17 per annum, situated in Alexandria Township, Hunterdon Co., formerly belonging to the exiled loyalist, Sir Robert Barker, placed for sale on 6 Oct. 1789 (ibid.). Children:
 1. Jonathan⁵, b. 30 Aug. 1788; prob. m. Hunterdon Co., 9 July 1808, Mary Davis.
 2. Leah, b. 10 Dec. 1789; m. William Carfary.
 3. Lefford, b. 19 July 1791; m. Mary Shipman.
 4. John, b. 29 July 1793, d. 14 Dec. 1860; m. Elizabeth Fine, b. 27 Jan. 1797, d. 7 Nov. 1876.
 5. Daniel, b. 12 Mar. 1795.
 6. Peter, b. 14 Dec. 1796; m. Ann Wilson.
 7. William, b. 15 Nov. 1798; m. (1) Mary Ann Iliff, (2) Mary Stiers.
 8. Sarah, b. 15 Jan. 1800; m. John L. Cooley.
 9. Esther, b. 15 May 1803.
 10. Jacob, b. 21 Dec. 1804.
 11. Charles, b. 1 Aug. 1807.
 12. Eli, b. 5 Mar. 1810; m. Jane Searfoss.
 13. Mary, b. 11 Apr. 1813; m. William Vleit.
 14. Rebecca, b. 19 Jan. 1815.
- ii. Daniel, prob. m. Mary Green and had a son William, b. 9 Apr. 1808 in Columbia Co., Pa.

- iii. ?Peter, M. Hunterdon Co., N.J., 9 June 1796, Elizabeth Van Camp.

9. John³ Pursell, son of Dennis² and Ruth (Cooper) Pursell, was born after 1728 in either Kent County, Delaware, or Hunterdon County, N. J. The principal reasons for identifying this man as Dennis' son are two: (a) his descendant, Howard Pursell, M.D., of Bristol, Pa., was quite certain that his great-grandfather was son of Dennis, and may have possessed some sort of family record not indicated in the sketch in Davis and Ely's History of Bucks County (3:150 f.), and (b) this man named a son Dennis and a daughter Ruth, presumably for his parents. He resided most of his life in Nockamixon Township, Bucks County. As John Pursley he has 100 acres, 3 horses and 3 cattle in 1780 [Penn'a Archives, 3:13:151]. As John Pursell he has the same acreage, 2 horses, and 4 cattle in that township in 1782 [ibid., 3:13:393]. As John Pursel he is taxed there in 1783, £2/15/6, and has 100 acres, one house, one outbuilding, and 11 white inhabitants [ibid. 3:13:553]. As the same, he is in the same township in 1785, but with three horses and three cattle [ibid.], and he is there also in 1786 and 1787.

In his will he mentions wife Ann, who is identified by Davis and Ely as Ann Coone. I believe this is a mixup of this man with the first wife of his cousin who married Ann Moon. Harold A. Sonn, History of Colonel Joseph Beavers (1948), p. 138, states that this John Pursell married first, Esther Moon, and second, Ann Kitchen, and that the latter died 9 Sept. 1825. What evidence he had I do not know, but I am convinced that the connection with the Moon family belongs to his cousin and not to this man. When of Nockamixon Township, John Pursell made his will on 24 Dec. 1793, probated 5 Feb. 1805 [Bucks Wills, 7:48], in which he names, besides his wife Ann and the children listed below, a granddaughter Ann Henry.

Children:

- i. John⁴, d. 1816; m. Mercy³ Iliff (John², Richard¹), on whom see J. P. Snell, History of Hunterdon County, p. 448. They are said to have had eleven children, names unknown to me.
- ii. Thomas, d. 1841; m. Catherine Crause; in 1790 Census of Bucks (2/2/1). On 11 Aug. 1796, when of Durham Township, Bucks, but owner of land in Alexandria Township, Hunterdon, he sued William, John and Edward Hunt, all of Greenwich Township, Sussex County, over damages to the Alexandria property (Trenton Deeds, AV, p. 231). Children:
 1. Dennis⁵.

2. William.
3. John.
4. Thomas.
5. Jacob.
6. Frederick.
7. Mary, m. Jacob Fulmer.
- iii. Brice, b. 15 Aug. 1776, d. 12 Aug. 1830; m. Catherine Moore, b. 25 May 1784, d. 12 Aug. 1848. He was a justice of the peace, bought land on an island in the Delaware in Nockamixon Township, 18 Feb. 1824 (survey at Bucks County Historical Society).
Children:
 1. Ann⁵, m. John Fisher.
 2. Thomas, m. Eliza Marshall.
 3. John, m. Sarah Williams.
 4. Evalina, m. Abram Arndt.
 5. Brice Moore, b. 31 Aug. 1811, d. 18 June 1885; m. 19 July 1837, Martha Merrick Poore, b. 18 Feb. 1817, d. 2 May 1902, parents of Howard Pursell, M.D.
 6. Hugh, m. Jane B. Eltonhead.
 7. Daniel, m. (1) Susanna Unangst, (2) Margaret Rebecca Ellenberger, (3) 3 June 1879, Hunterdon County, Rachel Quinn.
 8. Hannah, m. Cyrenius Slack, Hunterdon County.
 9. Mary, d. aged 6.
- iv. Dennis, went west; perhaps the Dines in 1790 Census of Franklin Co., Pa., (2/3/3).
- v. Ruth, wrongly said to have m. Daniel Strawn.
- vi. Elizabeth, m. Benjamin Holden.
- vii. Ann.
- viii. Hannah, m. John Williams, b. 29 1st mo. 1745, son of Benjamin and Mercy (Stevenson) Williams (Roberts, *op. cit.*, p. 71).
- ix. Margaret, m. Daniel³ Strawn (Jacob², Lancelot¹) as second wife, he being her second cousin.
- x. Jane, m. Jacob Housewirth, perhaps the man b. 2 Dec. 1758, bapt. Tohickon Union Church, 16 Apr. 1759, son of Valentine and Anna Maria Housewirth.

10. Daniel³ Pursell of Nockamixon Township is a highly probable son of Dennis² and Ruth (Cooper) Pursell. He married Lydia McCarty, born 11 Oct. 1733, daughter of Silas and Sarah (Carrell) McCarty [Roberts, *op. cit.*, p. 366]. He is the Daniel Pursley who, when of Hunterdon County, bought of Isaac Anstall of Loudoun County, Va., a grant in that county on 11 May 1766 [Loudoun Deeds, E-18]. On 6 May 1771 Christopher Skillman and wife Ruth [sic] of Alexandria Township, Hunterdon, conveyed to Daniel Pursell of the same a tract of 213 acres for £612 [Trenton Deeds, AE, p. 359], recorded 7 April 1773. Christopher Skillman and wife Lydia [sic] of Hunterdon County, on 15 Oct. 1771 purchased from Daniel Pursley the Loudoun County property originally bought from Isaac Anstall [Loudoun Deeds, H-363]. Be-

ginning on 23 Sept. 1774, Daniel Pursell made inventories in three Hunterdon estates. From 1783 until after 1790 he lived in Tinicum Township, Bucks County, where he operated a mill. He was also listed in Bucks in the 1790 Census (3/0/2). In 1786, however, he was appointed guardian in Amwell Township, Hunterdon. His will is dated Kingwood Township, 2 May 1803, probated 9 Jan. 1804, and names wife Lydia and the children listed; sons Benjamin and Peter are appointed executors.

Children:

- i. Benjamin⁴, executor of his father in 1804. This man or one of his brothers probably m. Charity Beavers, dau. of Col. Joseph Beavers of Hunterdon County, mentioned in the wills of both parents as Charity Pursell, living in 1825, with a daughter Ann (see Harold A. Sonn, History of Col. Joseph Beavers, 1948, p. 137).
- ii. Peter, living 1803 on father's farm in Sussex County.
- iii. Thomas, probably the man in 1781 in Durham Township, 167 acres, 2 horses, 4 cattle (Penn'a Archives, 3: 13:163); also there in 1782, 1783, 1785, 1786, 1787 (*ibid.*, pp. 221, 409, 568, 696, 805).
- iv. Ruth, m. — Middleworth before 1803.
- v. Sarah, m. — Tinsman before 1803.
- vi. Hannah, m. — Jones before 1803.

THE PARENTAGE OF GILBERT THE MARSHAL

By G. Andrews Moriarty, F.S.A.

This is a suggested tentative solution of the parentage of Gilbert the Marshal of Henry I, the ancestor of the Earls of Pembroke.

In the New Complete Peerage, Vol. XI, Appendix E, page 122, there is a valuable paper by Geoffrey H. White, Esq., F.S.A., entitled "Marshals of the Conqueror," to which acknowledgment is hereby made.

In the reign of Henry I, Gilbert the Marshal and his son John were unsuccessfully impleaded for the Marshalship by Robert de Venois and William de Hastings [N.C. P., X, App. G, p. 92; Rot. Chart., I, p. 46]. At this time Gilbert was evidently a mature man and his son John, who died in 1165, was evidently of age. Gilbert died shortly before 1130, when his son and heir John owed relief on his father's lands in Wilts. [Pipe R. 31 Henry I, p. 18; Round, Geoffrey de Mandeville, p. 171, n.]. Besides John, Gilbert had also a son William, Chancellor of the Empress Maud [Round, *op. cit.*, pp. 171 n., 182]. It would appear, therefore, that Gilbert was born well back in the eleventh century, as both John

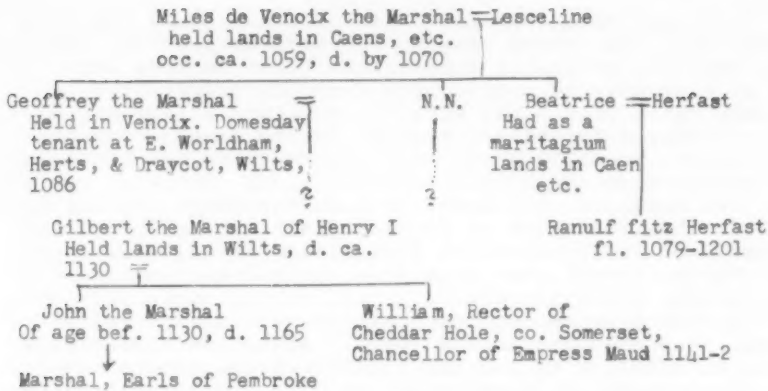
and William, his sons, were mature men before the death of Henry I.

Miles de Venoix, near Caen, the Marshal, and his wife Lesceline, in or after 1059 sold to the Duchess Mathilda, wife of the Conqueror, for her foundation of the Abbey of Holy Trinity at Caen, what they held in Vercelles (now a suburb of Caen) and the mill and church there [Gallia Christiana, XI, instr. col. 60; White, op. cit.]. Miles and Lesceline gave lands at Caen, Vaucelles and Venoix as a maritagium with their daughter Beatrice to one Arfast [Davis, Registra, no. xxi; White, op. cit.]. Miles sold to Lanfranc, Abbot of St. Stephen's, Caen (1066-1070) land in the channel of the Odon [White, op. cit. and the French authorities there cited]. Beatrice sold a villain of Vercelles and gave land in the Caen district to St. Stephen's, which was confirmed by her son, Ranulf fitz Herfast, to Abbot Gilbert (1079-1101) and he granted whatever his father and mother had held in Venoix and became the man of the Abbey [White, op. cit., with authorities, p. 123]. Miles was dead by 1070, when Lanfranc left Caen for Canterbury [ib.]. Miles had a son and heir Geoffrey, the Marshal, and another son or sons, names not known.

Geoffrey and his brother or brothers (not named) sold to St. Stephen's of Caen land on the Odon at Venoix [ib.]. He gave Abbot William (1070-1079) the land in which the monks had made a channel for the Odon [ib.]. At Domesday Geoffrey held in chief at East Worldham, Hants, and also land at Drycut, Wilts [Domesday Book, I, pp. 49, 74b]. His descendants held part of East Worldham by service in the King's household, i.e., by Marshalship [Round, King's Serjeants, p. 90].

It seems possible, I submit, that Gilbert the Marshal, who held lands in Wilts at his death about 1130, may have been the son of Geoffrey the Marshal, who also held in Wilts in 1086, and that Robert de Venoix and William de Hastings were probably also descendants of Miles de Venoix, perhaps sprung from one of his unnamed sons or from Beatrice and Herfast.

Against this view is the fact that at Domesday a certain Robert, otherwise unknown, held Cheddar, co. Somerset, and that John the Marshal, son of Gilbert, gave the church at Cheddar Hole, Somerset, to Bradenstoke Priory and his brother William was presented to the church there and was admitted by Godfrey, Bishop of Bath (1123-35) [N.C.P., X, App. G, pp. 92-93. note h]. There is, however, no evidence or indication how Cheddar devolved from Robert to John, and no evidence that John's father Gilbert had held in Somerset, his lands being in Wilts.



FOCKENS—HEERMANS

By H. Minot Pitman, F.A.S.G.

Focke Jansz, a farmer from the province of Drenthe in the Netherlands, came to New Amsterdam on De Bonte Koe (the Spotted Cow) 15 April 1660, with his wife and seven children, aged 19, 17, 13, 11, 9, 3, and a nursing child [HSYBk 1902:13]. He might well have been a grandson of Evert Focken (Fockes, Poppe) who settled at Werpoes on Manhattan Island and died before 1630. The latter may have been a pioneer settler of 1624 or have come the next year with the Hulft Expedition. He was survived by his wife whose name does not appear on the records. [Stokes, Icon. of Manhattan, 6:7]. The name of Focke Jansz' wife is also unknown. The name Focke was spelled in a variety of ways including Pop, Poppe, Fulkert, Foockens and Fockenszen. The Dutch Domines who kept the church registers were educated men but evidently phonetic spellers and their phonetics are sometimes confusing. Apparently they never asked how a name should be spelled, perhaps because often the owner of the name would not know himself.

The date of death of Focke Jansz does not appear on the records but was perhaps soon after 22 Jan. 1668 when he as Pop Janszen was a witness at the baptism of his granddaughter Dievertie, daughter of Claes Janszen and Geesie Poppen at the New York Dutch Reform Church [BDC 1:90]. The abbreviations herein used are those recommended in N.Y.G. & B. Record, 64:133. Five of the following were certainly children of Focke Jansz and the other two, Gerrit and Catherine, probably so.

1. Jan Focken, b. probably 1641; m. (1) 23 Aug. 1676 [MDC:42], the record reading Jan Focken, j.m. van Ruyn-en Drenthe, en Engeltje Breestee. Thus we know Jan came from what is now Ruinen, Drenthe, where Focke Jansz hailed from. His wife was baptized N.Y.D.Ch., 29 Nov. 1654; wit. Volkert Janszen [Focke Jansz], Jan Andrieszen, Engeltje Jans. She was daughter of Jan Janssen Breestede and Engeltje Jans.

Jan Focken m. (2) about 1692, Elizabeth Blanshan, b. about 1651, daughter of Mathieu Blanchamp [Matthys Blanchan] and Madellaine Jore [Magdaleen Jorrej, and widow of Pieter Cornelissen Louw whom she had married in Kingston, N.Y., in 1668.

At the baptisms of his children by his first wife he was invariably called Jan Focke. About the time of his second marriage he and his brother Egbert apparently took the name of Heermans or Heromans and were thereafter so known as were their children. The reason for this is not clear to the writer. At the baptism of Andries Breestede on 9 April 1694 he was a witness and was named on the record as Jan Focken Hermans. His will written in Dutch was signed by the mark of Jan Heermans, Sr [UCW 1:105]; it was dated 20 Oct. 1723 and proved 5 March 1724/5. It mentions his only daughter Margarieta; the three children of his son Jan Heermans, named Jacob, Jan and Engeltie wife of Cornelis Elmen-dorf; his son Henricus Heermans, and son Andries Heermans.

The children of Jan Focke and Engeltie Breestede:

- i. Jan, bp. New York, 3 Nov. 1677; d. before 1723; m. ca. 1697, Annetje Van Wagenen, b. 10 Sept., bp. 15 Sept. 1678 (Kg. B. #151), dau. of Jacob Aertsen and Sara (Pels) Van Wagenen (the baptismal record calls her mother Elisabet Aertsen).
- ii. Focke (named of course for his grandfather), bp. Kingston, N.Y., 20 July 1679; prob. d. young.
- iii. Hendrick (named for his uncle), bp. 3 Sept. 1681 (UCW 1:106—not in the Kingston or N.Y. Dutch Church records); m. ca. 1708 Annetie Van Wagenen, bp. Kingston, 7 Sept. 1684, dau. of Gerrit Aertsen and Clara (Pels) Van Wagenen.
- iv. Grietje, bp. Kingston 6 Apr. 1683; d. y.
- v. Andries, bp. Kingston 12 Apr. 1685; m. before 1711, Neeltje Van Wagenen (Kg.B. #1973).
- vi. Phillipus, bp. Kingston 1 Jan. 1687; d. y.
- vii. Pieter, bp. Kingston 30 Dec. 1688; d. y.

The children of Jan Focke and Elizabeth Blanshan:

- viii. Wilhelmus, bp. New York 7 May 1695; d. y.
- ix. Grietje (Margariet), bp. Kingston 30 Aug. 1696; m. Kingston, 21 Apr. 1727, Jan Maklien, possibly bp.

Kingston 7 Mar. 1703, son of Jan and Marritje (de Wit) Macklin.

2. Gerrit Focken, probably b. 1643, d. by 1672. His marriage record is as follows (Kg M. #27): Gerrit Foocken; j. m. of Ritson in Oosst Friesland and Jakomeyntie Cornelis of Woerden (in South Holland), widow of Jan Barentsen Kunst, 27 Oct. 1668. It is uncertain whether the date is that of the banns or of the marriage. The writer has been unable to determine where Ritsen was, but it was in East Friesland which is next to Drenthe and Ruinen. Drenthe is only about fifteen miles from the border, but it is because he is not called of Drenthe or Ruynen that it is uncertain whether he was sib with the others herein mentioned. Unfortunately we do not have the baptismal record of his only known child to see who the witnesses or sponsors were.

Jakomeyntie Cornelis was the daughter of Cornelis Barentsen Slecht by his first wife, Tryntyte Tysen Bos (or Bosch). Jakomeyntie m. (1) on "Pinkster Monday", 14 March 1663, Jan Barentsen (Kunst), house carpenter, b. Alckmaer in Noort Hollant (Kg M. #7), by whom she had Barent, bp. Kingston 30 Jan. 1662 and Jannetje, bp. there 24 Feb. 1664. She m. (3) Kingston, 24 Nov. 1672, Jan Elten (Elting), b. Beyla, Drenthe, 29 July 1632, son of Roelif and Aaltje Elten [UCW, 1:39]. The marriage does not appear on the Kingston Dutch Church records, but the Reformed Dutch Church of Bergen (N.J.) on 14 Nov. 1672 issued to them a certificate for marriage to be at Esopus (Kingston) 24 Nov. 1672 [HSYBk 1914: 59]. By this marriage she had five children baptized in Kingston.

The child of Gerrit Focken and Jakomeyntie Slecht:*

1. Hilletje, m. ca. 1692, Gerrit Wynkoop, son of Cornelis and Maria Janse (Langendyck) Wynkoop.

3. Geesje Fockens, b. probably 1647; m. [MDC:32] 2 Oct. 1667, Claes Janszen Heyning, j. m. van Leyden-dorp. She was called on the record Geesje Fockens van Ruynen. Claes Janssen Van Heyningen, widower of "Geesje Foppens," m. (2) [MDC:36] 8 Sept. 1672, Jannetje Kiers. Tymon Van Borsum in his will 20 July 1702 mentions the children of his wife's sister, Geesie late wife of Claes Jansen van Heynings [NYHW, 1:357].

The child of Claes Janszen Heyning and Geesje Fockens (Foppens), baptized at New York Dutch Church:

1. Dievertie, bp. 22 Jan. 1668; wit.: Fop Janszen (the grandfather) and Gerit Janssen Sneeding.

* See page 228.

4. Hendrick Focken, probably b. 1649. He appears several times as Hendrick Focken as a witness at Focken baptisms in New York around 1670. Nothing more is known of him.

5. Grietje Fockens, probably b. 1651; m. (1) [MDC: 35] 25 Feb. 1671, Philip Jansen de Vos van Vollenhoven. The bride is called Grietje Fockens Van Rhuÿne. She m. (2) [MDC:40] 5 Feb. 1675, Tymon Van Borsum. She was called sister of Geesie in her second husband's will, as previously stated. He was baptized [N.Y.D.Ch.] 17 Sept. 1651, died Jan. 1702, son of Egbert and Annetje Hendricks Van Borsum. At the baptism of her later children, she is called Grietje Hermans.

The child of Philip Jansen De Vos and Grietje Fockens, baptized at the New York Dutch Church:

1. Willemetje, bp. 20 Jan. 1673; wit. Hendrick Fockens, Jan Fockens (her maternal uncles), Tryn Jans, Grietie Fockens (her mother).

The children of Tymon Van Borsum and Grietje Fockens baptized New York Dutch Church, of whom only Margariet is mentioned in her father's will:

- ii. Egbert (named for his maternal uncle), bp. 15 Mar. 1676 (witnesses in this list given only when significant); d. in infancy.
- iii. Egbert, bp. 14 Apr. 1677.
- iv. Hendrick, bp. 31 July 1678; wit. Egbert Fockenszen, Jannetie Van Borsum.
- v. Margariet, bp. 20 Sept. 1679; wit. Egbert Fockenszen, Jannetie Van Borsum; d. Newark, N.J., 18 Mar. 1761; m. N. Y. Dutch Ch., 5 July 1695, Cornelis Louw, b. Kingston 17 Mar. 1670, son of Pieter Cornelissen (Louw) and Elizabeth Blanshan.
- vi. Thymon, bp. 25 Feb. 1682; d. in infancy.
- vii. Thymon, bp. 4 Mar. 1685.
- viii. Annetie, bp. 3 Oct. 1686; wit. Hendrick Van Bossum (Van Borsum), Grietje Fockens (the mother).
- ix. Anneken, bp. 21 Sept. 1687.

6. Catharina "Foppe," probably b. 1649. Her only recorded appearance is as a witness at a baptism, 10 Sept. 1671 [BDC, 1:103].

7. Egbert Fockenszen, b. probably 1660, the "nursing child" of 1660, died 1705-1706; married [MDC:44] 26 March 1678 as Egbert Fockenszen, j.m. Vit [out of] Drenthe, Else Lucas, bp. N.Y.D.Ch., 22 Oct. 1656, daughter of Lucas Eldertszen and Anna Jans. The will of Egbert Hermans [NYHW, 1:429] as Egbert by that time called himself, "of Basse Bowery" (the present Greenwich Village of New York City) was dated 7 June 1705, proved

20 Oct. 1706. It mentions his wife Elsie and children Fulkert (Focken), Antie, Margaret, Geesie and Sara. At the baptisms of his first five children in New York his name is given as Egbert Fockenszen and his wife as Elsje Lucas. In 1694 and 1697 at the baptisms of his youngest children, it is given as Egbert Heermans. In 1694 his wife is called Aafje Lucas and in 1697 Elsje Lucas.

The children of Egbert Fockenszen (Heermans) and Elsje Lucas baptized at the New York Dutch Church:

- i. Focken (named for his paternal grandfather, as all good first-born Dutch sons should be), bp. 7 Feb. 1679; wit. Elbert Lucaszen, Grietje Fockens (his paternal aunt); m. before 5 Nov. 1701 (BDC, 1:279) Margrieta Eckes.
- ii. Annetie (named for her maternal grandmother, as the first-born Dutch daughter should be), bp. 27 Jan. 1682; wit. Thymen Van Borsum and Styntie Jans.
- iii. Lucas (named for his maternal grandfather, as second-born Dutch sons should be), bp. 26 Apr. 1685; wit. Jan Jacobs, Sr., Margrietie Snedding.
- iv. Grietie (presumably named for her paternal grandmother since the parents up to this point had followed the traditional Dutch pattern in naming their children and Egbert had a sister Grietje), bp. 30 June 1689; wit. Johannes Van Couwenhoven, Dievertie Claes (cousin and daughter of Geesje Fockens by her first husband Claes Janszen Heyning).
- v. Geesje (named for her paternal aunt), bp. 30 June 1689; wit. Claes van Heyningen (her uncle), Styntie Hendrickx.
- vi. Sara, bp. 21 Feb. 1694; wit. Barent Bosch, Anna Van Borsum.
- vii. Hendrick (named for his paternal uncle), bp. 18 Mar. 1697; wit. Jan Heermans (his paternal uncle), Catharina Louwerens.

CHANGES IN ENGLISH SURNAMES

By Donald Lines Jacobus, M.A., F.A.S.G.

At the time the English colonies in America were settled, the English followed the habit of accenting the first syllable of many surnames and of stumbling rapidly over the succeeding syllable or syllables. That of course explains why such names as Marjoribanks and Cholmondeley became corrupted in pronunciation to Marshbanks and Chumley, despite the retention of the old spelling. Many of the early recorders in New England were not men of much education, so often wrote names the way they sounded to the ear, and in some

cases the families themselves, or certain branches, adopted shortened forms of their names.

This is seen most commonly in names of patronymic origin, such as Wilcoxson, Robinson and Atkinson, often shortened to Wilcox, Robins or Robbins, and Atkins. Because of the frequent slurring in speech of the final unaccented syllable, we find in the records alternative spellings of many names, such as Redfield-Redfin, Lindon-Lindall, Allen-Alling, Andrews-Andrus, and even Umfreville-Umberfield. In the last we see the substitution of an English word (field) for the French word (ville), such as Hardy noted in his novel, Tess of the Durbervilles, the peasant branch to which Tess belonged having altered the name to Darbyfield. This indeterminate last syllable also occurs in some place names. I have seen the name of the same locality written in records as both Dogburn and Dogman.

Similar consonants sometimes replaced each other, as we find in Langdon-Lankton. Vowel shifts were perhaps even more common. Clerk, Merchant and Derby were pronounced somewhat like "Clairk" etc., and finally the vowel was flattened and they became Clark, Marchant and Darby. The long 'o' was pronounced like a long 'oo' or 'ou', so that Shakespeare could make a pun on the name of Rome--"room enough." This explains why Coley and Gold often came to be spelled as they were then pronounced, Cooley and Gould.

In modern times the tendency in the United States has been to pronounce each syllable as it is written, rather than to glide over or slur some of the unaccented syllables. There has also been a tendency in this country to follow the French in accenting, at least slightly, the final syllable of some names, contrary to the English fashion followed by the early settlers. Thus, Pardee was originally pronounced Par'dee and sometimes spelled Pardy, and a few branches today even spell the name Pardy, reflecting the early pronunciation. Many who follow the early spelling are now called, and often call themselves, Par-dee'. There has been a similar shift of accent in the name Bunnell, in the early days always pronounced Bun'le. Many of this name are today called Bun-nell', even some whose grandfathers (to the present writer's personal knowledge) never called themselves anything but Bun'le; and one of the New Jersey branches spells the name Bonnell. The Connecticut family of Durand was originally French, yet in the 1700's and through most of the 1800's was always (following the English style) called Dur'and. Today, the accent is usually placed on the last syllable.

In England the name St. John was of French origin but, following the English habit, the accent was thrown

back to the first syllable so that the pronunciation was somewhat like San'shon. Thus it came about that the name was sometimes corrupted to Session.

What the English settlers did to Dutch names and even to Irish and Scotch names is almost unbelievable. We find an Irishman named McConnelly recorded as Colony. There was a tendency to elide and even to omit the first syllable when it started with "M" or "Mc". The name Mattoon appears in many records as Toon and Tune. The name Monroe (sometimes spelled Munrow) became M'Row and finally Row or Roe. In such names, which were accented on the last syllable, the tendency was to eliminate the unaccented syllable which preceded it.

A young Palatine German orphan named Oysterberk (at least that is the earliest spelling found) was apprenticed to a man in Fairfield, Conn., and founded a family there which at first was known as Oysterbanks, giving rise to the erroneous tradition that he was an infant found deserted on an oyster bank. In the 18th century the name became cumbersome or perhaps the family did not like it. Whatever the reason, the first two syllables were reduced by many of the family to little more than an abbreviation, O'Banks or O. Banks. In a generation or so, the 'O' seems to have been regarded as no more than an initial representing a personal middle name and was dropped, the surname becoming Banks. Although the earliest spelling (in a New York record apprenticing the boy) was Oysterberk, it is a good guess that this was meant for Osterberg, meaning "eastern hill."

In these days of general education and the authority of the printed word, it is hard for the inexperienced to understand the instability of surnames even in recent centuries. And the experienced can only blush vicariously when they hear a Mr. Clarke proudly proclaim that his family has always spelled the surname with the superfluous final vowel. The silent 'e' was added to many names, such as Cook-Cooke, Dean-Deane.

Further examples of vowel change are found in the name Heald or Heale which sometimes became Hale in later generations, and the Somersetshire name of Trott, occasionally Tratt, which in New England quickly became Treat. The names Hoyt, Haight and Hyatt apparently had a common origin.

The slurred unaccented last syllable which, as we have indicated, was often variable, is also found in such names as Wakelee-Wakely-Wakelin, Pursell-Pursley, and Wormwell-Wormall. Another example of flattening the vowel is seen in the name Pierson-Pearson; in one of these families, a branch adopted the spelling Parson which soon became Parsons.

Some names were spelled with or without a final 's' such as Young-Youngs and Gate-Gates. It was largely a matter of chance which form became "standard," and in some cases one branch of the family would use the alternate form.

The name Odell at the period of colonization was obviously accented on the first syllable, O'dle, which explains how Wodall, Wodhull and later Woodhull, all accented on the first syllable, could be used as variant forms. This is another case of the more recent American tendency to shift the accent of some names to the last syllable, for certainly today this name is usually pronounced O-dell'. Still another example is Abel or Abell, now often accented on the final syllable. Yet it is clearly a name of the patronymic type, derived from the given name Abel, and this Bible name when reference is made to Cain and Abel is still pronounced A'bel.

Among the consonant variations, the confusion of 'd' with 'th' is common. Murther is well known as an old form of murder. This consonant shift is found in some names, such as Atherton-Adderton, both forms appearing in records. One finds Chiddester and Chittester, apparently corruptions of Chichester.

When using modern general indexes to deeds and other types of the older records, it is well to be familiar with the early variant spellings of a surname, for some of those who prepared such indexes followed precisely the spelling used in each record, making it necessary for the user to consult every possible spelling. Other indexers combined entries under what they conceived to be the "standard" spelling. Often this was done correctly, but sometimes through ignorance similar names of different families have been wrongly combined.

Special care is needed when families of similar name lived in the same locality. In one town many of the names Merriman and Merriam lived, and while the records themselves are accurate as a rule, it is easy to mistake one name for the other, and there is always the possibility that an indexer may have confused the names. When a Hall and a Hale family lived in the same town, the writing of the final letter too short or too tall converts either of these names into the other name. In one town where families of these two names are found, an early recorder wrote a number of entries "Halle," and considerable study was needed to determine whether Hall or Hale was meant. Oddly enough, I have seen "Halle" written when two syllables were intended (Hal-le) and Hawley was meant!

Such are some of the pitfalls which await the unwary.

COTTON FLACK OF BOSTON, MASS.

By Waldo Chamberlain Sprague, A.B., Wollaston, Mass.

Among the earliest settlers of Boston, Mass., was a man with the most distinctive name of Cotton Flack who is mentioned several times in the records there. So when by accident I ran across this name in the parish records of Saffron Walden, co. Essex, England, it seemed almost a "sure bet" that he was the Boston settler. And so he has turned out to be.

The surname Flack is quite common in co. Essex, especially the northwest part around Saffron Walden, but seems almost unknown in America. A search in the index of Essex Wills published in 1958 shows where the men of this name were located in the various parishes.

At Saffron Walden there was a Richard Flack buried 8 May 1604. He had married there 25 Nov. 1574 Catherine Cawbecke, widow, and she was buried, a widow again, 8 Oct. 1611. No will was found for Richard, but she left a will dated 18 Sept. 1611, probated 25 Nov. 1611.

I Katheryn fflack of Walden in Co. Essex, widdow. To Ann my daughter now the wife of George Underwood. To my two daughters Katheryn wife of John Wakelyng and the said An wife of George Underwood. To the children of my son William Cawbeck deceased, Ralphe and Thomas Cawbeck. To Katheryn Wakeling my grandchild. [Archdeaconry of Colchester]

Ann daughter of Richard fflack was baptized at Saffron Walden 1 Jan. 1576/7 and married 17 June 1604 George Underwood.

The relationship of the foregoing to the following has not been established, but was undoubtedly close. Thomas fflack was buried at Saffron Walden 30 Jan. 1612/13. No will found. Elizabeth wife of Thomas ffleck of Wimbish was buried at Saffron Walden 9 Feb. 1598/9. This Thomas Flack was perhaps the father of the following family. Children, as shown by the will of the son John in 1613:

1. John, m. 15 May 1592 at Saffron Walden, Mary Newbolt. John fflack of Audley End (Saffron Walden) buried 27 Aug. 1613. His will calls him John fflack of Brook-es Walden in ye parish of Walden in ye county of Essex, husbandman. In the year of our Lord 1613. To wife Mary for life the house I now dwell in and after her to John fflack my godchild ye son of Cotton fflacke my brother upon condition following, that is to say that John fflacke shall pay 2l5 as follows, to the three children of Richard fflacke my brother, Thomas, John, and Mary after the decease of my wife, and to the five children of Jeames Jackson my

brother in law, that is to say Mary, Christopher, Elizabeth, Thomas, and Margaret being the children of my sister, and likewise to Ann my sister. All the rest to Mary my wife whom I make sole executor. Probated 7 Sept. 1613.

- ii. Catherine, m. at Saffron Walden, 30 Nov. 1590, James Jackson.
- iii. Ann, living in 1613.
- iv. Richard, bapt. 22 Apr. 1571; m. (1) 1 Nov. 1604, Jane Crofte. Joan wife of Richard was buried 17 July 1608. He m. (2) 27 Oct. 1608, Grace Wright. His children (all mentioned in the will of his brother John above) were: Thomas, bapt. 6 Sept. 1607; John, bapt. 11 Mar. 1610; Mary, bapt. 8 Nov. 1612.
- v. Thomas, bapt. at Saffron Walden, 19 Dec. 1574.
- 1 vi. Cotton, bapt. at Saffron Walden, 16 Oct. 1577.

1. Cotton¹ Flack, son of Thomas, baptized at Saffron Walden, Essex, England, 16 Oct. 1577, came to Boston, Mass., by 1633, as he was made a member of the church there on 5 Jan. 1633/4. He was accompanied at least by his son Samuel if not other children. He had married 1 July 1611 at Saffron Walden, Dorothy Wright, whose baptism is not found there. She was buried there however, as Dorothy wife of Cotton Flack, 2 Sept. 1623. He was made a freeman of the Colony 13 May 1640, and on 29 June of the same year had a house lot granted him in the way from Mr. Coleburne's house to the sea next to Goodman Briscoe. He was called a laborer and yeoman, though little more is heard of him in the records until in 1656 he received 20/ by the will of Samuel Wilbore of Boston and Taunton. Whether his second wife Jane married him here or in England is uncertain, but more probably here as no children are in the church records until 1642.

Cotton Flack appears in the deeds only once. On 24 June 1654 Cotton Flack of Boston, yeoman, and wife Jeane sold to Edward Devotion of Muddy River [Brookline] their dwelling house and 11 acres of upland at Muddy River [Suffolk Deeds, 2:37].

The will of Cotton Flack of Boston, made 2, 9th mo., 1654, made wife Jane executor and gave her my house and garden lott in Boston and all my goods and moveables, only I give my son Samuel out of it 40/ to be paid in one year and the reason I give him no more is that I gave him my land at Muddy River containing 20 acres and I entreat my loving brethren John Lake and brother Peter Oliver to be as overseers. Witnesses, William Colbron and Henry Alline. Henry Allen deposed to it 5 Aug. 1658. [Suffolk Probate, 1:305.]

The inventory was taken 31-5-1658, so he probably died in July 1658 (then the fifth month). It includes a house and lot valued at £17. This the widow sold as

follows. Jane Flack, widow, of Boston, to Thomas Clarke of Boston, merchant, a little house and garden lot about half an acre, bounded with Thomas Clarke west, land of Goodman Brisco east, common north, and a common lane south, which said house and garden lot were bequeathed to her by the will of Cotton Flack her late husband, deceased, dated 18 Sept. 1658 [Suffolk Deeds, 3:188]. No further record has been found of her, nor any clue as to who she was.

Children of Cotton Flack (by first wife), baptized at Saffron Walden, Essex, England:

- i. John, bapt. 24 May 1612.
- ii. Thomas, bapt. 26 Nov. 1614.
- iii. Sarah, bapt. 6 Apr. 1618.
- 2 iv. Samuel, bapt. 2 Apr. 1621, "son of Cotton and Dorothy,"

Children of Cotton Flack (by 2nd wife Jane), born at Boston, Mass.:

- v. Deborah, buried 3rd month 1642.
- vi. Deborah, b. 5 Oct. 1644; d. young.

2. Samuel² Flack (Cotton¹) was baptized at Saffron Walden, Essex, England, 2 April 1621, and died at Boston, Mass., in July 1699. Samuel Flacke, aged about 50 years, deposed that he mended a shallop for William Bevins, etc., placed on file 29 Sept. 1671 [Court Records, #1071].

He married first, Mary —, who died at Boston 6 Nov. 1656. He married second, about 1658, Ann Wormwood (or Wormall), born in England about 1638, buried at Boston 11 Nov. 1712 as "widow Flack" [Sewall's Diary], daughter of William and Christian (Talmage) Wormwood. Her identity has been deduced from Suffolk Deeds, 7:205 and 21:644. The former is an indenture of Edward Belcher the elder on one part and Richard Woody on the other part, the latter to pay rent for land in Boston to Ann wife of Samuel Flack and Mary wife of Edward Belcher Jr., 14 June 1670. [See also New England Hist. & Gen. Register, 60:127, article on Belcher family by J. Gardner Bartlett.] In the latter deed Ann Flack of Boston, the only surviving heiress apparent and next of kin to William Talmage sometime of Boston, carpenter, deceased, for £26 sells to William Griggs, winecooper, land with the frame of an old ruined tenement or dwelling house at the south end of Boston, sometime the inheritance of said William Talmage, deceased, by whose death the same is rightly come to Ann; dated 24 July 1704.

There had been litigation before Ann Flack established her right to sell the property above. The depo-

sition of Samuel Flack of full age states that the house and land now in controversy between Robert Sanders, attorney to Nathaniel Talmage of East Hampton on Long Island, and Samuel Marshall of Boston, deft., executor to the last will and testament of Samuel Veazy, deceased, were formerly the estate of William Talmage who died intestate; and further, that the said William Talmage had a brother named Thomas Talmage who lived at East Hampton and there died as deponent was informed; and "further saith not," only adds that he did know said Thomas Talmage. Ann Flack of full age, wife of above-said Samuel Flack testifies to the truth of what is above written, that Thomas Talmage of East Hampton was her uncle and brother of William Talmage late of Boston, dec'd, and that said Thomas Talmage died at East Hampton as she was informed. [Court Records, #162431; see also Pope's Pioneers of Massachusetts on Talmage and Wormwood.]

Samuel Flack did not become a member of the First Church in Boston until 22 Jan. 1687. Ann Flack, a poor widow, is in the list of property owners in Boston in June 1707.

Samuel Flack of Boston, a shopwright, being aged and weak, made his will 29 March 1699. Ann Flack, his relict, was made the administrator on the estate 13 July 1699. He gave to his son John Flack and his daughter Hannah Bristow, each 5/. To wife Ann the house and land at Boston for life, to make sale if need be for her maintenance, and what remains to my son John and daughter Hannah equally, and if either die without issue, to the survivor, the son's widow to have her living in his part during her continuance as his widow, and if my daughter leave a child, it is to have her part.

From the above it appears that all the children except two died young, quite unusual for this period in view of the fact that we know there were at least eleven children born.

Children of Samuel² Flack by first wife Mary:

1. John, b. 12 Mar. 1652/3; d. 30 Dec. 1659.
11. Hannah, b. 26 Oct. 1656; d. young.

Children of Samuel² Flack by second wife Ann:

- iii. Hannah, b. 21 Aug. 1659; m. (1) — Bristow; m. (2) 10 Feb. 1703, Robert Clap of Boston. No issue (Clap Genealogy).
- iv. Samuel, b. 18 Oct. 1661.
- v. Solomon, b. 3 Dec. 1662.
- vi. Samuel, b. 7 May 1665.
- vii. Abigail, b. 21 Feb. 1667.

- viii. Mary, b. 12 Mar. 1670.
- 3 ix. John, b. probably ca. 1671-2.
- x. Benjamin, b. 23 May 1673.
- xi. Solomon, b. 15 June 1679.

3. John³ Flack (Samuel², Cotton¹), born probably at Boston about 1671-2, as he married there, 23 Dec. 1693, to Mary Varney, a daughter of Thomas and Mary. Her birth and death have not been found, but she was living in 1726 while her husband had died before 1717. Little has been learned about John Flack. His occupation is not known; possibly he was a mariner. No deeds for him are recorded as he occupied his father's house received by the will.

On 18 Feb. 1716/17, Mary Flack of Boston with John Laine as surety was bonded for selling strong drink without license [Court Records, #11586], and on 1 July 1717 John Elliot of Boston, mariner, and wife Theodosia and her daughter, and Mary Mould, of Boston, were bound to appear in court to give evidence of what they knew relating to a presentment of the grand jury against Mary Flack, widow, for selling drink without license [ibid., #11671].

An indenture was made 18 April 1726 between Mary Flack of Boston, widow, grandmother to Mary Heddeball, an orphan about ten years of age, on the one part, and John Clarke, Esq., on the other part, on an order of the General Court dated 3 Oct. last for her to make sale of one sixth part of a small house lot in Boston 30' in width by 60' in depth by right belonging to said orphan, to satisfy and pay the charge of the maintenance and education of said orphan. Witnesses were Edward Wilder and Lydia Varney. [Suffolk Deeds, 39:218.]

Children of John³ and Mary Flack, born at Boston:

- 4 i. Samuel, b. between 1694 and 1699.
- ii. Mary, m. 18 June 1712, at Boston, Thomas Huddeball, and had one daughter Mary, b. 7 Sept. 1715. The mother d. about that time, as Thomas Huddeball m. (2) 12 Jan. 1715/16, Elizabeth Brown. His daughter Mary, an orphan in 1726, had her share of the Flack homestead sold by her grandmother, Mary (Varney) Flack to raise funds for her care, as shown above.

4. Samuel⁴ Flack (John³, Samuel², Cotton¹) was born at Boston between 1694 and 1699, and died after 1739, perhaps at Marblehead, Mass. He married at Marblehead, 11 Mar. 1719/20, Mary Stanford, baptized there 22 Feb. 1707/8, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Fluent) Stanford.

On 10 May 1722, Samuel Flack of Marblehead, mason, and wife Mary sold to John Clarke all my right to two thirds of one half part of land formerly the estate of my grandfather Samuel Flack of Boston, deceased [Suf-

folk Deeds, 37:54]. In 1728 Samuel Flack of Marblehead, mason, was sued for debt by Joshua Ward of Salem, and in 1729 by Joseph Spear of Hull, mariner [Court Records at Boston, #22805, 22904].

Children of Samuel⁴ and Mary Flack, born at Marblehead:

- i. John, b. 1 Jan. 1720/1.
- ii. Samuel, b. 13 Aug. 1722.
- iii. Thomas, bapt. 22 Nov. 1724.
- iv. Mary, bapt. 2 Oct. 1726.
- v. Stanford, bapt. 15 Dec. 1728; d. young.
- vi. Ann, bapt. 19 Apr. 1730.
- vii. Jean, bapt. 5 Mar. 1731/2; d. young.
- viii. Stanford, bapt. 27 Oct. 1734; m. (1) 14 Jan. 1768, Rebecca Hendley; m. (2) 4 May 1780, Mrs. Martha Trask of Salem.
- ix. Solomon, bapt. 15 Aug. 1736.
- x. Jean, bapt. 13 May 1739.

(Marblehead Vital Records indicate that there were later descendants of this family there.)

FOCKENS-HEERMANS

Too late for addition in proper place on page 217, Mr. Pitman has asked us to add: Gerrit Focken (no. 2) and Jakomeyntje Slecht had also a daughter, Tryntje, who married ca. 1691 Salomon Du Bois, b. Hurley, N.Y., ca. 1670, son of Louis and Catherine (Blanshan) du Bois [U.C.W., 2:163]. Her sister Hilletje is called both Gerrits and Fockens at the baptisms of her children. That Tryntje Gerrits was her sister is clear, as both Tryntje and Hilletje officiated several times as witnesses at the baptisms of the other's children.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Because of illness and the threat of hospitalization early in the year, the July and October issues were prepared in haste, to make sure the volume would be completed. Now (we are writing April 18th) we can give assurance that this situation will not recur, as Dr. George E. McCracken has offered to take over the editing and publication of the quarterly should the need arise. The present issue, since we wanted to include articles already accepted, contains more long articles than usual. To offset this, the January 1961 issue will include many short articles, increasing the diversity of the contents.

—D. L. J.

MR. THOMAS DENHAM, PURITAN PARSON

By George E. McCracken, Ph.D., F.A.S.G.
Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa

Mr. Thomas Denham, a Puritan clergyman who died at Bedford, New York, probably in 1689, has suffered much at the hands of the few who have paid him any attention, but it will be well to postpone our syllabus errorum until we have established the facts. We must, however, first thank Mrs. John E. Barclay and Messrs John Insley Coddington, Walter Goodwin Davis, and Donald Lines Jacobus, with whom the problem has been profitably discussed.

Contemporary records spell the name as Denham except for one occurrence of Denholme, one of Dunnum, and four of Dunham, but three of the Dunhams are in a single hand which also spelled the name thrice as Denham, so that there can be little doubt that Denham should be regarded as the standard spelling.

The learned Savage [Gen. Dict. of New England, 2:36 and 578] reports that he looked in vain for Mr. Denham in Mather's Hecatompolis but did discover that Mr. Denham was aged sixty in 1681 while under Connecticut jurisdiction. This suggests that Savage had word of a document, probably a deposition, dated 1681 in which the age was thus given, and recorded at Rye where, as we shall see, Mr. Denham was living in that year, since Rye was then in Connecticut. A birth date in 1621 coincides with the statement of Charles W. Baird, History of Rye (New York 1871), pp. 278-280, that Mr. Denham was aged 67 at his death, as he gives it, in 1688. Neither Savage nor Baird cites the source but they may have known of the same document. Since there is nothing otherwise known of our man that is out of harmony with this dating, we accept it. The birth undoubtedly took place in England, since nothing is known of Denhams in Plymouth Colony, the only place in New England inhabited in that year.

Venn and Venn, in their Alumni Cantabrigienses, list only one Thomas Denham, a man of a generation earlier than ours. A native of Essex, this Thomas matriculated from Queens College in Easter term, 1617, and took the degrees of B.A. in 1620/1, M.A. in 1624, but the Venns did not discover in Cambridge archives where in Essex their man lived, as they sometimes did in other cases. There is no indication that the two Thomases were related, though it is possible, and no help has been found in any Essex source examined.

As will appear, our Thomas lived in places in the present states of Maine and New York but then in Massa-

chusetts Bay and Connecticut colonies. We have not found him elsewhere in America. A Thomas Denham is strangely mentioned in Gloucester County, N.J., Deed Book C-2, p. 25 [N. J. Archives, 1:21:654], but this man was tenant in the years 1657-1660 of a farm called Suffolk Place, co. Kent, England, leased from Sir Robert Joslayne.

When Mr. Denham made his will on 2 May 1688, he devised among other items part of his estate at "Sheep's Gutt" to his son and Daughter, Simon and Rebecca Hinckson, both of whom are sufficiently attested in Maine records, so that it is reasonable to identify this place with Sheepscott, Maine, then in York, now in Lincoln County. Thus it is quite disappointing to find not the slightest trace of Thomas Denham or any of his family in David Quimby Cushman's History of Ancient Sheepscot and Newcastle (Bath 1882), but this area was ravaged more than once by Indian Massacres, and its earliest records are now lost.

Help is found, however, in York Deeds, 15:613 f., which have a conveyance dated 11 Feb. 1662/3 whereby two Indians, Daniel Sagamore, and Dick Swash Sagamore, the latter acknowledging on 4 June 1664, sold land in the Sheepscott region to William Dier, recorded 24 May 1666. The witnesses to this important deed were Thomas Denham and Walter Phillips, the latter a prominent land owner at Sheepscott. That Thomas Denham signed first suggests the prestige of a clergyman in that period, and we can therefore be sure that it was, indeed, our Mr. Thomas Denham who so signed.

Nearly as well proved is his presence at Saco, Maine in 1659, this time surely as a minister. A court minute in the fine hand of Edward Rishworth [Province and Court Records of Maine, Portland 1931, 2:85] shows the following for a court held at York on 4 July 1659 (the preceding session was on 12 July 1658):

We present Robert Booth for disturbing the people and for endeavoring to disturbe the Minister Mr. Dunnum In tyme of his publique exercise, by his passionate Carages. Wit: Tho: Williams, William Scadlocke, Robert Booth acquitted. Tho. Williams & Ric. Hitchcocke (sic: clerk's error for William Scadlocke?) are fined for there Causing Complaynt 6s 8d & are ordered to pay officers fees for Robert Boothe presentment.

As Williams, Scadlocke and Booth were all Saco men, it has been generally assumed that the church service had been at Saco, and perhaps this is right, since if they had gone to a church service elsewhere and there made a disturbance, they would have been more clearly in the wrong and we should have heard of this fact. Robert Booth is known to have preached at Saco in 1658

but there is no other evidence that he was a minister, and it may be that this preaching of his was on the occasion of the disturbance mentioned above. [For more on Robert Booth but not on this matter, see Donald Lines Jacobus, The Genealogy of the Booth Family, Pleasant Hill, Mo., 1952, p. 117.] However that may be, it is a bit strange that George Folsom, History of Saco and Biddeford, Saco 1830, p. 129, reports that he could find no reference to the minister in the Saco town book. Perhaps Mr. Denham was not the regularly settled minister at Saco, but was there on a visit. Folsom, however, suggested that Mr. Dunnum was the clergyman named Dunham afterwards minister at Edgartown on Martha's Vineyard, and he was followed by Dr. Charles E. Banks, History of Martha's Vineyard, 3:153; by Libby-Noyes-Davis, Gen. Dict. of Maine and New Hampshire, 1:211; and by the Rev. Dr. F. L. Weis, Colonial Clergy of New England, 1936, p. 74. This is clearly wrong.

The Martha's Vineyard man was Jonathan² Dunham, son of Deacon John¹ Dunham of Plymouth. On this family see Mrs. Barclay's fundamental article [*supra*, 30:143-155] and in particular her special study of Jonathan² Dunham which—space permitting—will be included in the present number, in which she shows that Jonathan² Dunham was recorded as present at Plymouth on various dates including 3 June 1657, 4 July 1658, 7 June 1659, 24 May 1660, April 1661, etc. Thus, he could have been present at the fracas in Saco, only if he made a flying trip there.

Had he made such a trip, however, he would hardly have been called "Mr. Dunnum," for he did not begin to preach as a layman until after 1677 and was never ordained until 11 Oct. 1694, after he had settled in Edgartown. Whoever "Mr. Dunnum" at Saco was, he was most certainly not Jonathan² Dunham. It therefore becomes highly probable that he who was disturbed at Saco in 1659 was the same Mr. Thomas Denham undeniably at Sheepscott in 1663. When Rishworth heard the testimony he could easily have mistaken the sound of the name.

No other Maine records have been found which mention Mr. Denham but since, as we shall see, William Davie, first husband of Mr. Denham's eldest daughter Rebecca, was in the Sheepscott area until the outbreak of King Philip's War, it is at least possible that the father-in-law remained there until the pressure of that conflict forced him to seek shelter elsewhere.

Here is as good a place as any to notice that the Gen. Dict. of Maine and New Hampshire, 1:192, mentions an Alexander Denham, aged about 28 in 1667, who was at Hampton, N.H., in 1660, but Savage [2:38] calls him Alexander Denman. Since he cannot be fitted into the

minister's family, I have done no research to determine the correct form of the name.

Our man has been identified as the man who married at Marshfield, Mass., in March 1659, Sarah Bompasse, daughter of Edward of Plymouth. The name has been printed in the Vital Records of Marshfield as Thomas Durram, and since the point is important, Mrs. Barclay has most kindly visited Marshfield to examine the original. She confirms the printed spelling completely, having examined every example of 'n' and 'r' on that page. No further trace of this couple has been found in Plymouth, particularly none in the records of the Bompasses, a good study of whom is long overdue. Since we can see how Durham might be corrupted easily to Durram, whereas phonetically Denham would be more difficult as a source, we regretfully reject the marriage.

To be sure, Mr. Denham did have in 1688 a wife named Sarah, and Baird was of the opinion that she was a second wife, probably because she had remarried by 1691, and he supposed that an elderly widow would not have done that. Moreover, he probably thought that Mr. Denham had, as we shall see, married Martha Knott, and thus his widow must surely have been a second wife. If, however, Mr. Denham was the man who married Sarah Bompasse, she could not have been a first wife, for by 1656 he had at least one daughter (see sketch of daughter Rebecca below).

The next item is supplied by the Acts of the United Commissioners 1653-1679, 2:393, where we read among the accounts reported to said Commissioners by Connecticut in 1677: "granted Mr. Thomas Denham 10 pounds." If Mr. Denham had some sort of claim against Connecticut, it must have been a matter of interest to other colonies as well, or it would not have been so reported. The date also makes it seem probable that the claim was for indemnity for losses suffered in King Philip's War, and our next item confirms this. Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut, 2:321, has under date of October 1677 the following:

"This Court being informed that Mr. Thomas Denham is likely to settle at Rye as minister there, who is declared to be a suitable person for that work by the ministers at Fayrefield and Standford, for his incouragement to settle there, and in regard to his late loss by the war, this Court haue granted him the sume of ten pounds to be payd out of that towne's rate this yeare."

Whether he got the £10 reported to the United Commissioners and another £10 paid out of Rye taxes is not clear, but in any case the Connecticut General Court was willing to indemnify him for his losses in the war. If it be argued that therefore the losses were suffered while he was in Connecticut, it may be pointed out that

the recommendations of the ministers of Fairfield and Stamford seem to imply that Mr. Denham was not well known in Connecticut. For this reason I am inclined to believe that the losses were sustained in Maine, that is, in Massachusetts Bay Colony, and that Connecticut was merely paying the claim because the claimant was now in her borders, expecting to have sister colonies bear their share in the costs. In any case, the fact that these accounts of the United Commissioners happen to have been published in Plymouth Colony Records has no bearing on the presence of Mr. Denham at Plymouth at any time.

The ministers of Fairfield and Stamford at this time were Mr. John Bishop and Mr. Samuel Wakeman, both sons-in-law of Mr. Stephen Goodyear, certainly one of the prominent founders of New Haven. [On the Goodyears and Bishop, see *supra*, 16:193-200; 19:140]. Where these worthy gentlemen had met Denham is unknown, but opportunity may have been given at meetings of the colonial clergy.

For what happened next we are chiefly indebted to Baird who seems to have examined the Rye Town Records with some care. On 15 June 1677 [Town Records, B-62] a house lot was provided for the new minister, perhaps before it was even known that Mr. Denham would settle at Rye, and this lot was later sold in 1696 by Isaac Denham, the eldest son, and his first wife Mary. This shows that the lot was not for an ordinary parsonage but an outright grant designed to attract a candidate, and Mr. Denham did accept and was admitted an inhabitant of Rye on 22 Nov. 1677. On 21 June 1678 Mr. Thomas Denham was to have all the grass on the highway, at the old town, besides an equal share with the proprietors of Penigo Neck. On 5 Mar. 1679 [1679/80?] fifty poles of land before his door toward the brook were granted to Mr. Thomas Denham. His salary of £30 was to be gathered annually. Rye Records B-33 mention a deed of 1683 whereby Peter Disbrow conveyed to Stephen Sherwood, but part of the land so conveyed was not to be taken by Sherwood until after the decease of Mr. Thomas Denham.

Baird seems also to have found evidence to show that the Rye ministry ended in 1684. The next pastor at Rye was Mr. John Woodbridge but Baird is not clear about whether he came in 1684. If he did, we do not know what Mr. Denham was doing for the next three years unless he was farming, for the ministry at Bedford began with a call dated 28 Jan. 1687/8, at a salary of £20 per annum [Robert Bolton, History of the....County of Westchester, New York 1881, 1:42]. Mr. Denham did not long serve at Bedford, for he made his will there on 2

May 1688 and the inventory was taken on 5 Aug. 1689. Why Baird puts the death in 1688, rather than in 1689, I do not know. Burial was doubtless in the Bedford Cemetery, but I do not know whether there is a stone left standing.

While Mr. Denham was pastor in Westchester County, both churches were Congregational, but that at Rye soon became Episcopal, that at Bedford, Presbyterian, which they are to this day. These pastorates are entirely missing in F. L. Weis's Colonial Clergy in the Middle States and the South (1938), but a brief sketch of Mr. Denham appears in the same author's biographical list of clergymen in the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, 66:207. In the nineteenth century a history of the Bedford church was compiled by the Rev. P. B. Heroy, then pastor, but I have not seen a copy.

Since the will was not probated in New York, no abstract of it appears in the Collections of the New-York Historical Society, Wills, and we owe our knowledge of it to the fact that a certified copy of it was entered in Westchester County Land Evidences, B-184 f., when it was necessary to demonstrate ownership of land being exchanged. From this Baird made a reasonably accurate abstract, and Pelletreau a characteristically poor one which he printed in his Early Wills of Westchester County, New York, from 1664 to 1784 (New York 1898), pp. 392 f., no. 750 (the date is wrongly given as 1680). We now transcribe the full text from a photostat obtained for me by Mrs. Helen C. Johnson of White Plains.

May the 2^d 1688

The Last Will & Testament of me Thomas Denham Minister of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ in Bedford, I doe bequeath my sole to god, And my body to a decent buriall, My good & Chattells as ffoloweth—

In the first place I do give unto my soñe Isaac Denham all my Lands & Right in Lands that I haue in Rye And my ((rest of line left blank, sufficient space for twenty letters))

2ly I do give unto my sonn Nathaniell Dunham (sic) the westernmost of my Plaine Lotts & my 12 acre Lott and that Meadow Lott that was Layd out in the Last Devition of meadows, and my Musquett, And my Comentary upon the Revelations.

3ly I doe glue unto my sone Josiah Dunham (sic) at my Decease the Eastermost of my plaine Lotts, And my 8 Acre Lott in the East ffield And my Epistle upon the Romans And my Longe Gunn & my white horse and my Read heafer yeareling, And my two Edged sword, And after his Mother Decease I do give him, thats to say my sonn Josiah all my houseing that I haue here in Bedford or shall haue And my Toolles that I haue for Mannageing my ffarme.

4ly All my Right that I haue in houseing & Lands & Meadows And what Els may be found that is mine in ((another blank sufficient for 16 letters)) I doe give unto my Sonn & Daughter Simon & Rebecca Hinckson that is to say my Land & Meadows & houseing with any other part or parts of my Estate in sheeps gutt.

5ly I doe give to my Daughter Sarah Palmer my black two years old heafear—

6ly I doe give to my Daughter Hannah Dunham (sic) a heafer Calf)
(further My household Mouables I doe giue unto my two youngest
Daughters Sarah & Hannah that is to say After my wifes Decease—
Further the rest of my Bookes I doe will that they be as Equally
devided into seuerall parts According to their worth, And devided
to my wife and Six Children by Lott, the rest of my Estate I doe
Leaue with my Wife for to disspose as god shall direct her,
This in my Right & perfect Sences through gods goodness, is my
Last will & Testam^t.

Wittness Joseph Theale

Thomas Denham

Inventory of Thomas Denham Deceased
Augst ye 5th 1689

The Homestead	£18 -- --
thirty Acres of Land & six Acres of Meadow	11 -- --
fowr Cows at	8 -- --
one yeare ould three Calues	2 5 --
fowre sheepe	at 1 -- --
thirty swine Little & great at	11 -- --
1 horse	2 -- --
a Library of Bookes	6 -- --
	59 5 --

((end of page))

Two gunns & two Swords	£ 1 14 --
ffor Beading & furnetur	6 -- --
One Ax two Wedges two Scickles & a Scith one Bill	
one wiffle Cheaine one Howe one Colter	11 -- --
three potts one paire of Tongues A Tramell & Pott hookes	1 5 --
One ffrying pann two Smoothing Irons sheep sheeres	
and Glass bottles	-- 8 --
A bridle & saile & pinchers: Pewter: one hand saw	-- 10 --
fowr Chests two boxes	1 -- --
two wheels two paire of Cards	-- 10 --
Barrills And a Cheese & the rest of household stuff	1 -- --
thirty pounds of Yarne	1 10 --
Rye & Oates	-- 10 6
Indian Corne	3 -- --
ffrom the other side of the Other Leaf	59 5 --
	£87 12 6

The Before Recited Will & Inventory is a
true Copy taken & Compared by mee this 24th
day of December 1694

Test Joseph Lee Record⁴
Comitt Westchest^r

((Lee's signature is in a different hand from the other material))

Whereas M^r Denham Deceased haueing Left to sarah his wife by his
Last will and Testament as her Dowrey his house & home Lott in
Bedford Dureing her Naturall Life—

Articles of Agreem^t betweene the said sarah the wife of M^r
Thomas Denham Deceased & John Hendrickson her husband the one
party, of Bedford: & Isaac Denham, the Heire of the decesed M^r
Thomas Denham the other party, Haveing agreed & bargained as fol-
loweth, (Imprimis) The abouesaid sarah & John, have exchanged

with the said Isaac Heire to the Deceased abovesaid Thomas Denham my house & home Lott Left to mee by my Deceased husband, for a house & home Lott Purchased of David Meade of Bedford fronting upon the High Way Eastward the Home Lott of Joshua webb, North with the home Lott of Jeremiah Andruess south and west, these abovesaid home Lotts both the parties above written, have both parties by firme Agreement, haue freely Exchanged Dureing the Naturall Life of y^e said Sarah wife of the decesed, Each other parties to Enjoy & possess their Exchanged houseing & Lotts without Any molestation from Either of them Dureing the Terme, And for the true performance of this aboue written agreem^t wee have hereunto sett to our hands, this being the 15 day of may 1691—

Wittness Daniel Jones The mark of Sarah X Hendrickson

John Westcote The mark of John H Hendrickson

Entered the aboue agreem^t this

24th day of Xber 1694

p Joseph Lee Record^r

No success has been had in tracing either John or Sarah Hendrickson further in New York records.

We must now at last turn to some of the errors which appear in printed accounts. With his customary shrewdness, Savage distinguishes between Mr. Thomas Denham and Thomas² Dunham (Deacon John¹ of Plymouth). Baird, however, whose book, published in 1871, could have benefited by reading of Savage's second volume, published in 1860 and containing an account of Thomas² Dunham, tentatively suggests that the two men were identical. In extenuation of the error we may point out that Baird noticed the three occurrences of the spelling Dunham in the will, and he was not an expert on Plymouth Colony. He was followed in this wrong suggestion by both Bolton and Pelletreau. Having thus been thrust into the Dunham family of Plymouth, our Mr. Denham was welcomed with open arms into it by Professor Isaac Watson Dunham, compiler of the genealogy of that family: Deacon John Dunham of Plymouth, Mass., 1589-1659 (1907), a work which on other counts must be condemned as one of the least satisfactory genealogies ever written. But Prof. Dunham did not accept the suggestion of Baird, Bolton, and Pelletreau, bad as that was. Instead, he equated our clergyman with Thomas³ Dunham (Thomas², John¹), a much worse error, for no such man ever existed. Mrs. Barclay has shown conclusively [*supra*, 30:148-151] that Thomas² Dunham did not marry, as often claimed, Martha Knott, but that Martha did marry Thomas Tobey on 18 Nov. 1650, two years after Thomas Dunham courted her, and that she is called wife of Thomas Tobey in her mother's will. Full citation of the evidence is given by Mrs. Barclay in the article referred to above. Her thorough search was also unable to locate the slightest evidence that Thomas² Dunham married anyone else, or that he had issue, either legitimate or illegitimate.

Furthermore, if he had had a son Thomas, the latter could hardly have been Mr. Thomas Denham who was born, as we have seen, ca. 1621, whereas Mrs. Barclay on the best of grounds tentatively dates the birth of Thomas² Dunham in 1619-20. The two men were actually near contemporaries.

Finally, Mrs. Barclay shows further that Thomas² Dunham had died by 15 May 1677 on which date [Plymouth Town Records, 1:152] Benjamin Eaton requested and received a small parcel of land "formerly possessed by Thomas Dunham deceased." A man who had died by 15 May 1677 was surely incapable of thereafter rising from the dead, moving to Rye and Bedford, and making a will on 2 May 1688. There is therefore abundant proof to show that Thomas Denham was not Thomas² Dunham, nor a son of his, nor even related to him.

The Dunham Genealogy also makes Thomas Denham reside in Hartford and New Haven, makes him prepare for the ministry there, and marry in 1668 Sarah Dunham, though it is not clear that this means her maiden name was Dunham. He also gets credit for serving in King Philip's War, for which no positive proof has been found, though the owner of a long gun and two-edged sword may well have used them in defense of the settlements, even when above fifty, as Mr. Denham then was.

The children of Mr. Denham, and some of their immediate descendants, are given below, numbered 1 to 6, but as the order of birth is uncertain, we have placed the three sons first and then the three daughters.

1. Isaac² Denham, first son in will, called eldest son in Westchester Deeds E-417; married first, by 1693, Mary —, widow of Jacob Pierce, as is shown in the probate papers of Pierce dated 7-8 Dec. 1694 [Westchester Land Evidences B-182]; and second, Hannah —, mentioned in her husband's will; no evidence of issue by either marriage.

Serj't Isaak Denholme was paid £5/5 for military service at the rate of 18d [daily? If so, then for 70 days of service] in March-June 1691 [Third Annual Report of the New York State Historian, p. 456]. Isaac Denham was named Sheriff of Westchester County, 29 Sept. 1701, still serving 19 Jan. 1702 [Calendar of Council Minutes, 159, 162].

On 5 July 1693, Daniel Pierce and Joseph Pierce conveyed to Isaac Denham a house lot formerly belonging to their brother Jacob, and this deed was surrendered by Isaac Denham to Christopher Bridges, Clerk, on 20 March 1/18/19 [Westchester Deeds F-190, cited in N.Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, 52:229]. Isaac Denham of Rye, gent., and eldest son of ye Reverend Thomas Denham, late min-

ister of the aforesaid town of Rye deceased, conveyed to his friend, ye Rev. Mr. Robert Jenney, Rector of the Parish of Rye, etc., 17 May 1723 [*ibid.* E-417, cited 52:174, wrongly printed as 1823]. Bolton [1:59] says that Isaac Denham was named vestryman for Bedford at a meeting held at Rye, 28 Feb. 1694/5.

His will is dated 22 Feb. 1723/4, probated 5 March 1723/4 [*New York Wills*, 2:285, imperfectly abstracted in Pelletreau's *Westchester Wills*, 47]. The following information is based on an examination of the will by Mr. Coddington. To wife Hannah Denham during life and widowhood the property where she lives and £100 current money of New York, as well as whatever she can make appear that she brought with her when she became my wife. To loving brother Nathaniel Denham £90 of Connecticut money; to eldest sister Rebecca, if living, £100 current of Connecticut, if deceased, then to be paid unto her children equally to be shared; to children of sister Sarah £100 current of Connecticut, shared equally; to loving cousin, daughter of sister Sarah, Sarah Winens, wife of Coenradt Winens of Raway in New Jersey, £10 above her share of the £100 bequeathed to sister Sarah's children; executors are directed to sell all property except the house left to wife, and the wife is to share both in any loss or any profit if the sale does not bring the same amount of money as the debts and bequests. After wife's death or remarriage, the property left her is likewise to be sold for the benefit of the other heirs. In addition, John Carhart of Rye, schoolmaster, gets 50s; Samuel Purdy Esq. and John Horton, gent., both of Rye, executors; apparently not witnessed. Isaac obviously specified money of New York to his wife because she was living there; the children of sisters Sarah and Hannah were mostly living in Connecticut, and so got money of that colony, but where Nathaniel was living is unknown, and sister Rebecca, if living, was in Massachusetts, though Isaac apparently did not know that. The Dunham Genealogy gives Isaac a middle initial P., puts his birth in 1670, probably on the basis of the mistaken notion that his father was born after 1648. [See page 256 for addition.]

2. Nathaniel² Denham, second son in father's will, living 22 Feb. 1723/4, perhaps in Connecticut, as his bequest of £90 is to be paid in money of that colony. I have found no further trace of him in Connecticut, New York, or New Jersey. The Dunham Genealogy says he married and moved to New Jersey. This misstatement is probably based on the existence of a Nathaniel Dunham [sic] at Woodbridge, N.J., born there 10 Apr. 1679, married there 20 Oct. 1703, Joannah Thornell. This

Nathaniel was recorded at birth as son of Jonathan Dunham alias Singletary by his wife Mary Bloomfield. A study of this family by Mr. Coddington and the present writer is now in preparation. It is impossible that the Woodbridge Nathaniel could have been a son of Thomas Denham.

3. Josiah² Denham, third son in his father's will, died before 22 Feb. 1723/4, without surviving issue, since neither he nor issue are mentioned in Isaac's will. He received Bedford property and weapons in his father's will. The Denham Genealogy again puts the birth far too late, ca. 1680.

4. Rebecca² Denham, born ca. 1656, married by 1673, aged 63 in June 1719. She may have been an older child. She is mentioned in Libby, Noyes and Davis, Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire, 183, 339, 789, in connection with her two husbands, but the compilers did not know her maiden name nor discover her father's presence in Maine. She married first, ca. 1673, William Davie (only son and heir of George Davie), probably killed at or near Sheepscott, Maine, in King Philip's War, leaving two orphaned daughters who were sent to Portsmouth, N.H., for safety. Evidence for this appears in a deposition dated 21 May 1719 made by John Hincks Esq. and Mr. Wm. Sevey [York Deeds 10:106], confirmed by the recital in a deed of Jonathan Loring of Boston, currier, dated 18 Nov. 1736 [ibid. 18:221], who had bought the property he was then selling from Mrs. Alice Clark of New Castle, N.H., 30 Apr. 1720, on which date her mother Rebecca had probably but not certainly died. Both of these references identify Rebecca's two Davie daughters fully.

Rebecca married second, Simon Hinkson (son of Peter), born ca. 1653, aged 19 in Dec. 1672 when shown as servant to John Lewis of Great Island [Portsmouth, N.H.]; date of his death unknown but his widow Rebecca wrote from Lynn, Mass., in June 1719, to her son[-in-law] Jacob Clark, of Great Island, sending love to son and daughter Graffam, and to sister Clark. The compilers' suggestion that "sister Clark" was Rebecca's sister is impossible, for her sisters were Sarah Palmer and Hannah Clason. Probably she really was Jacob Clark's mother and called "sister" by courtesy. The Dunham Genealogy is again wrong in dating Rebecca's birth as late as ca. 1671, and in naming her second husband as Isaac Hendrickson, which seems to be a conflation of her brother Isaac's first name and her stepfather's last name.

Children by first husband (Davie):

- i. Alice³, b. by 1675, d. after 1748; m. Jacob Clark, son of John and Elizabeth. He was of Great Island in 1719 but d. intestate, admin. to widow Alice 8 Oct. 1722, and she was still his widow in 1748. On 30 Apr. 1720 she sold her share of the Sheepscott property of her father and grandfather to Jonathan Loring (York Deeds, 18:221). See Gen. Dict. of Maine and N.H., 144. Children, surname Clark, order uncertain:
 1. John⁴, eldest, m. (1) Elizabeth (prob. Tuckerman) and (2) Abigail Downes.
 2. Samuel.
 3. Isaac, presumably named for Isaac Denham.
 4. Jacob, bapt. Portsmouth North Church, 13 July 1719; admin. 1751; in 1774 his heirs were three daughters.
 5. Joseph, m. Sarah —; perhaps the man who d. 25 Oct. 1781 aged 70 in Portsmouth Poor House, blind.
 6. Love, m. John Batson.
 7. Mary, m. (1) — True; (2) by 1752, John Priden, ropemaker.
 8. Elizabeth.
- ii. Mary, b. by 1675, d. after 16 Mar. 1741; m. John³ Witt (John², John¹) of Marlborough, Mass., on whom see Charles Hudson, History of the Town of Marlborough.... Mass. (Boston 1862), pp. 473 f. Hudson dates John Witt's will 16 Mar. 1741, probated 16 May 1743, and says it names wife Mary, children William, Elias, Joseph, John, Ebenezer, Mary Dike, Elizabeth, and granddaughter Rebecca Goodale. I have done no research on this family. Children, surname Witt, born Marlborough:
 1. William⁴, b. 13 May 1708, living 1741.
 2. Mary, b. 29 July 1710; m. 26 Sept. 1714, Daniel Dike of Sutton.
 3. Elias, b. 31 Jan. 1713/14; m. 30 Mar. 1742, Elizabeth Marble, b. 23 Sept. 1724, dau. of Jonathan and Sarah (Dudley) Marble.
 4. Rebecca, b. 2 Feb. 1714/15, not living 16 Mar. 1741; m. 17 Jan. 1733, Eleazer Goodale.
 5. Joseph, b. 10 Nov. 1717, perhaps d.y.
 6. Joseph, b. 11 Sept. 1718, so Vital Records. Hudson's abstract of the will puts John in this position, John not found in Vital Records.
 7. David, b. 11 Apr. 1720, not living 16 Mar. 1741.
 8. Ebenezer, b. 7 Mar. 1721/2, bapt. 22 June 1722; m., according to Hudson, Lydia Woodbury.
 9. Elizabeth, birth date not found; m. 6 Mar. 1760, Benoni Bayley.

Children by second husband (Hinkson):

- iii. Rebecca, bur. Scarborough, 25 June 1759; m. Caleb Graffam (son of Stephen) who deposed April 1735 aged 51, and was bur. at Scarborough, 16 Mar. 1767. She was admitted to Portsmouth North Church, July 1715. They are credited with six children in Gen. Dict. of Maine and N.H., of

whom we have found baptisms of only three at North Church. Children (Graffam):

1. Caleb⁴, bapt. 28 Feb. 1713/14, parents not named. It is barely possible that this was the father's baptism as an adult.
2. Samuel, bapt. 1 June 1718, parents not named.
3. Mary, bapt. 4 Sept. 1720, parents not named.
- iv. Naomi, m. Lynn, Mass., 20 Dec. 1700, James Mills, b. Lynn 9 Sept. 1674, son of James. The Genealogical Dictionary's suggestion that she may have been sister of the elder Rebecca is impossible and was withdrawn in the errata (p. 789). Children (Mills), perhaps others, these born at Lynn:
 1. John, b. 10 Oct. 1701.
 2. Marv, b. 1 Aug. 1704.
 3. Sarah, b. 13 Mar. 1706/7.
 4. Rebecca, b. 18 Feb. 1708/9.
- v. Peter, m. Lynn, Mass., 16 Sept. 1714, Elizabeth Jeffords, b. there 14 June 1690, dau. of John and Johanna. Children (Hinkson), all born at Lynn:
 1. Elizabeth, b. 1 Dec. 1714.
 2. John, b. 29 Oct. 1716.
 3. Naomi, b. 25 Dec. 1718.
 4. Rebecca, b. 28 July 1722.
 5. Sarah, b. 20 Sept. 1724.
 6. James, b. 26 Dec. 1726.
 7. Mary, b. 15 Dec. 1728.
- vi. Hannah, m. Lynn, Mass., 8 Aug. 1717, David Edmunds, b. there 22 July 1689, son of Samuel and Elizabeth. No children found at Lynn.

5. Sarah² Denham married before 2 May 1688 James² Palmer, son of Lieut. William¹ Palmer of Plymouth and Yarmouth, Mass., and Newtown, Long Island, by his wife Judith Feake, on whom see N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, 86:211, and the literature cited there. A writer in Detroit Society for Genealogical Research Magazine, 7: 51, wrongly identifies Sarah's husband as Joseph² Palmer (William¹ of Wethersfield, Branford and Westchester), as was pointed out by Mrs. Winifred Lovering Holman [*supra*, 26:104]. James Palmer died 28 Feb. 1717/18, his wife being dead by 22 Feb. 1723/4 when her children are named heirs of her brother Isaac. The Dunham Genealogy wrongly makes Sarah marry second, Conrad Winans of Rahway, who was, however, her son-in-law. This error probably derives from Pelletreau's abstract of Isaac's will.

Children:

1. James³, d. unm.
- ii. David, b. 15 Jan. 1693/4, d. 1774; m. (1) Elizabeth Hubbard, (2) Sarah Knapp.
- iii. Samuel, b. ca. 1695, d. 1733; m. at Stamford, 31 March 1715, Hannah Cross, b. there 23 Feb. 1687(/87), dau. of Nathaniel Cross by his first wife Abigail. They had a

- daughter Hannah Palmer, b. 21 Dec. 1715.
- iv. Elizabeth, b. ca. 1697; m. 18 Apr. 1717, Benjamin Finch who most probably was the one b. 29 June 1695, son of Isaac² Finch (John¹) by second wife Anna —, and not his cousin of the same name, son of Joseph² Finch by his wife Elizabeth Austin, as said in some accounts of the Finch family.
 - v. Sarah, m. Conrad Winans of Rahway, N.J., so identified in Isaac Denham's will of 22 Feb. 1723/4, but she must have d. soon, as she does not appear in the probate of Winans's estate (N.J. Wills, 1:515), inventory dated 19 Feb. 1727/8, accounting 20 Feb. 1748/9, which shows that youngest daughter Jemima d. after being supported by the estate one year and seven months; daughter Susanna d. after being supported four years; and son William is mentioned with no details. Whether these were Sarah's children does not appear.
6. Hannah² Denham, youngest daughter in her father's will, not living 22 Feb. 1723/4 when her children were named heirs of her brother Isaac, and she actually died at Stamford, Conn., 8 Mar. 1720/1. She married there, 7 Dec. 1693, Samuel² Clason (Stephen¹), who died there 6 May 1723. The Dunham Genealogy puts her birth as ca. 1673 which in this case may be nearer the truth than the dates for the others. The list of children below was supplied by Mr. Jacobus; a less satisfactory one appears in William C. Lapham's Stephen Clason of Stamford, Connecticut, and some of his descendants (Augusta 1892). The marriage record calls the wife Hanna Dunham, but the proximity of Rye to Stamford makes the identification reasonably certain.
- Children (Clason):
- i. Abigail³, m. 4 Apr. 1717, Abraham Ambler.
 - ii. Jonathan (Sergt.), d. 1747; m. 14 May 1719, Elizabeth Jones of Long Island. Children:
 1. Mary⁴, b. 25 Mar. 1721, d. 15 Mar. 1724/5.
 2. Hannah, b. 28 May 1722; m. 24 Jan. 1739/40, Ebenezer Hoyt, Jr.
 3. Elizabeth, m. Thomas Starr of Danbury, Conn.
 4. Mary, m. 14 Apr. 1747, Amos Weed.
 5. Jonathan, b. 6 May 1728; m. at Greenwich, 5 Jan. 1749, Elizabeth Curtis; had issue.
 6. Sarah, unm. in 1749.
 - iii. Sarah, m. 29 Mar. 1727, James Stewart.
 - iv. Waitstill, m. 9 Nov. 1727, Jabez Holly.
 - v. Hannah, prob. m. 29 Apr. 1759, as second wife, Nathan Scofield.
 - vi. Mercy, m. 18 Dec. 1728, John Webster.
 - vii. Rebecca.
 - viii. Jemima, m. 21 Jan. 1740/1, Hoyt Jagger.
 - ix. Kezia.

JONATHAN² DUNHAM OF PLYMOUTH AND EDGARTOWN, MASS.

By Mrs. John E. Barclay, F.A.S.G., Whitman, Mass.

The chronological events in the life of Jonathan² Dunham of Plymouth, Mass., show conclusively that he was not the "Mr. Dunnum" mentioned as minister at Saco, Maine, in 1659 in the Province and Court Records of Maine, 2:137, as was originally suggested by George Folsom, History of Saco and Biddeford (1830), p. 129, and adopted by Dr. Charles E. Banks, History of Martha's Vineyard (1911), 3:153, and by Libby-Noyes-Davis, Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire (1928), p. 211. Neither was he a minister at Falmouth, Maine, as stated by Rev. F. L. Weis, Colonial Clergy of New England (1936), p. 74. Nor do I find any authentic record showing that he had done missionary work among the Indians along the coast of Maine. Actually he was a lay preacher, first at Sucknesset (Falmouth, Mass.) and later at Martha's Vineyard, where he was finally ordained as will be shown in the records that follow.

In my article on the Dunham family (*supra*, 30:143), I purposely avoided discussion of Jonathan², having found so many conflicting statements in print that were contrary to the original records. Later I learned that Prof. George E. McCracken of Des Moines, Iowa, was interested in the Rev. Thomas Denham of Rye, N.Y., and since then we have had considerable correspondence on the Dunham-Denham problems and by a comparison of such data as we had collected individually, we have reached the conclusion that all the Maine records referred to pertain to the Rev. Thomas Denham, not to Thomas Dunham of Plymouth nor to his brother Jonathan. Prof. McCracken's study of the Denham family will be found in the preceding pages of the present issue.

Jonathan² Dunham was born, probably in Plymouth, ca. 1631-2, son of Deacon John¹ and Abigail, whose exact date of arrival is unknown. He married first, at Plymouth, 29 Nov. 1655, Mary² Delano, daughter of Philip; and second, 15 Oct. 1657, Mary² Cobb, born at Scituate, Mass., 24 Mar. 1637, daughter of Henry (who died 1679) and Patience Hurst [Mayflower Descendant, 3:73].

For convenience the following references to the printed records will be used: PTR (Plymouth Town Records); PCR (Plymouth Colony Records); PCD (Plymouth Colony Deeds).

PTR 1:36. March 1651. The Names of those who have Interest and properties in the Townes land att Punctateeset over against Road Iland: (among those listed) Jonathan Dunham.

PCR 3:117. June 3, 1657. Freeman admitted and sworne: Jonathan Dunham.

PCD 2:212. July 4, 1658. John Dunham Sr. weaver to son Jonathan of Plymouth, planter, "all that his house and land that said Jonathan Dunham is Now Possessed of and liveth upon near unto the Town of Plymouth and adjoining to the land said John Dunham now liveth on The said pcell of land soe given containing 14 acres of upland more or less....as also one pte of three of his Marsh meddow att the Watering Place; that pte being understood which lieth next to George Watsons meddow there.

PCR 3:162. June 7, 1659. List for Grand Enquest: Jonathan Dunham.

PTR 1:41. May 24, 1660. Three acres of land was granted unto Jonathan Dunham and three acres unto Benajah Pratt lying att the heads of theire lands to bee viewed and layed forth for them....

PTR 1:44. April 1661. To Jonathan Dunham one sword; which he since hath Returned.

PCR 7:102. March 3, 1661/2. Jury list: Jonathan Dunham.

PTR 1:48. Oct. 27, 1662. Town Meeting: The Names of those that desire Meddow in Sampson's Country [Vicinity of Assawampsett Pond, Lakeville] 4 acres of meddow granted to Jonathan Dunham.

PTR 1:66. March 22, 1663. The several lotes on Puncateesett Necke are as follows: #17 John Dunham Sr; Jonathan Dunham; Lott lyeth on the north side of the 16th lott and att the east end is bounded.....

PCR 7:115. March 1, 1663/4. Jury list: Jonathan Dunham.

PCR 4:94. June 7, 1665. Names of such as are granted land in that Tract of Land comonly called the Majors Purchase whoe are to have thirty acres appeece out of the best of it and Comoning proportionable: Jonathan Dunham, 1 share. [Note: this refers to Major's Purchase Middleboro.]

PCD 3:1:22. Feb. 13, 1664. Jonathan Dunham of Plymouth, husbandman for three pounds in goods sold to Edward Gray, one share of land at Puncateesett necke being 11 acres of upland already loted for together with all rights pertaining to said grant.....

PCR 4:104. Aug. 1, 1665. Jonathan Dunham owed the sum of 6.13.04.

PCR 5:275. May 29, 1670. List of Freemen in the Colony: Middleberry, Jonathan Dunham.

PCR 5:48. Aug. 11, 1670. Court hath granted to John Morton another parcel of land in Majors Purchase at Nemasket [Middleboro] lying on the southwesterly side of Jonathan Dunham's.

PCR 5:56. June 5, 1671. Grand Inquest: Jonathan Dunham.

PCR 5:60. June 5, 1671. The Court ordered yt some

two or three men be appointed in every town of this jurisdiction to have the inspection of the ordinaries or in any other places suspected, to take notice of such abuses as may arise in reference to the premises or otherwise and make report thereof to the Court: appointed for Middleberry: Jonathan Dunham.

PCR 5:61. June 5, 1671. Jonathan Dunham on jury.

PCR 5:65. June 5, 1671. Bounds of Jonathan Dunham's land at Nemasket [this is for 30 acres granted 7 June 1665 at Middleboro].

PCR 7:174. Oct. 30, 1672. Jury list: Jonathan Dunham.

PCD 4:1:199. July 21, 1673. Jonathan Dunham of Middlebury to Nathaniel Morton one half of all my share or portion of land which is the 12th pt of one part of a tract of land in Major's Purchase [at Middleboro].

PCR 5:135. Sept. 15, 1673. Deputies who served at this Court: Jonathan Dunham.

PCR 5:144. June 3, 1674. Selectmen of Middleberry: Jonathan Dunham and Francis Combe.

PCR 5:165. June 1, 1675. Selectmen of Middleberry: Jonathan Dunham and John Tompson.

From the above it will appear that there is a period of five years from 1 Aug. 1665 to 29 May 1670 during which Jonathan Dunham's name does not appear in the records. This is the time when he acquired a grant in Major's Purchase at Nemasket, now Middleboro, Mass., and it is safe to assume that he was clearing his land and building his home in that place. Since Middleboro Town Records were destroyed during Philip's War, all we know of its early settlers is what can be gleaned from the Colony records and deeds. Those quoted above show he was of Middleboro and took an active part in its affairs after the town was established, 1 June 1669. There is no indication that he was a lay preacher at this time. He remained in Middleboro until the Indian uprisings when he removed with the other settlers to Plymouth and we find him once more mentioned as of Middleboro.

PCD 4:2:395. Nov. 4, 1679. Jonathan Dunham of Middlebury, Planter, to Joseph Dunham of Plymouth all that my five acres of land I bought of John Churchill deceased lying and being in Plymouth near unto the land which my dear father John Dunham deceased died possessed of and next to land of Benajah Pratt....also a meadow one third part of three at the Watering Place.

There is evidence in the following records that he removed to Sucknesset which was settled in 1660 and incorporated 1686 as the town of Falmouth, Mass.:

13 July 1681 By order of the Court it was ordered and granted that the people and Society of Sucknesset

do set apart about 30 acres of upland and proportionable parcels of meadow thereunto as may be suitable for the help and encouragement of such fit person as doth or may be helpful to them in teaching the word of God among them and be for such an end successively. "A true copy of the Court Record. Entered in the Book of Records of Suckneset the 20th May, 1686."

Then follows the action of the town: "We the inhabitants of Suckneset being desirous to uphold and to our ability maintain the public preaching of the word of God amongst us, but considering the smallness of our people do therefore think it to be necessary for us to provide and set apart some lands and meadow or marsh which may be a help and encouragement to any fit person that is or may be helpful to us or our posterity after us in that good work and having obtained some help from the court to encourage us in such a good work as appeared on record bearing date the 13th July 1681 and having understood that the first purchasers of the lands here in Suckneset were not unmindful of such a thing but did leave a 20-acre lot void which we will and are minded to lay for such an end and having obtained of the proprietors of the lands here at a general meeting that Jonathan Dunham should have 10 acres of land all the skirt of marsh of meadow about bass pond and all the marsh on the north side of Quassamut as appears on record bearing date 23 July 1677 and now having obtained of the said Jonathan Dunham by purchase all the right or interest he had in Suckneset of land, housing, marsh and meddow therefore finally agree that the last aforesaid, that is to say, 40 acres of upland in the 20-acre lots and half a share of marsh meddow lying at Great Siperwisset and a dwelling house and about 2 acres of upland adjoining with all the skirts of marsh or meadow ground about the bass pond or on Quassamut neck that was not divided to men's lots shall be and remain forever to be improved for the help and encouragement of any fit person that doth or may be employed in teaching the good word of God amongst us or our posterity and to be perpetually to such an end successively without alteration or change forever."

We next turn to the History of Martha's Vineyard, p. 150, Annals of Edgartown: Negotiations had been in progress during 1684 between Matthew Mayhew, as agent for the town, and Mr. Jonathan Dunham of Falmouth (Cape Cod) relative to his settlement as pastor in this town but the townspeople evidently tiring of the long delays which ensued, passed the following vote on Oct. 27, 1684: "that if Mr. Mayhew cannot Prevail with Mr. Dunham the Town desire that to Treat with some other man who he shall think fitt and is ordered to give 35 pounds

a year." [Town Records, 1:32.]

This brought the hesitating parties to a rapid conclusion, as appears by the following: "I Matthew Mayhew being employed by Edgartown in the year of our Lord 1684 to procure Mr. Dunham or some other minister for them did agree with Mr. Dunham as minister of the gospel in the said Town viz: to allow Thirty Pounds per annum was excepted by them which I now for the Better satisfaction do declare to said Town to have been my return to them." [Ibid, 1:64.]

He had been for some time "employed in Preaching the Good word of God amongst us for our edification" according to a statement of a Committee representing the settlement at Sucknesset [Falmouth] in 1679, but he was only a lay preacher.

For ten years he labored at Edgartown as teacher and 8 April 1694 we find in Plymouth Church Records, p.175, "our Brother Jonathan Dunham sent to the church desiring advice about gathering a church at Edgartown where he was employed in teaching." On 22 April this was approved by the congregation and he was ordained 11 Oct. 1694, the pastor of the Plymouth Church and Mr. Fuller assisting in the ceremonies.

Jonathan Dunham died at Edgartown 18 Dec. 1717. His will is dated 28 June 1717, proved 15 Jan. 1718 [Duke County Probates]. "I have already given to my sons Jonathan, Eleazer, Gershom and Samuel a tract of land at Middleberry by a deed of gift; to my daughter Parker, widow, one pair of oxen or 6 pounds in passing money; all my dwelling house and all my movable estate....in Edgartown to my son Daniel and his wife" [who were taking care of him].

Children (their birthplaces and order of birth are unknown, no records having been found, and the approximate dates given are suggested by the records as a whole):

1. Jonathan³, b. ca. 1658-9 at Plymouth where the family is known to have been residing; d. at Edgartown near 13 Feb. 1745/6, the date administration was granted on his estate (Duke Probate). The division of his estate, 24 Dec. 1747, names as heirs: Jonathan, Ruth wife of Gideon Cartwright, and Esther Dunham. He m. his first wife, unknown, about 1680 when the family was living in Falmouth, Mass. He removed to Edgartown about the same time as his father, and m. (2) ca. 1691-2, Esther (Norton) Huxford, widow of Samuel. She was b. ca. 1662, dau. of Nicholas and Elizabeth Norton, and d. near 8 Apr. 1724, when inventory of her estate was taken by her son Samuel Huxford. Children by first wife: Rebecca, Jonathan, Gideon, Ezekiah. Children by second wife: Cornelius, Esther and Ruth.

- ii. Eleazer, b. ca. 1662-3 at Plymouth; date of death unknown. Only two records have been found pertaining to him: Plymouth Deed 8:175, Eleazer of Edgartown named his brother Gershom of said Edgartown his attorney to sell his lands and rights in the township of Middleboro, dated 12 Oct. 1703; and 8:144, Gershom Donham of Edgartown conveyed to Thomas Pratt of Middleboro "all that tract of land in ye Major Purchase in Middleboro where Eleazer Dunham lived," both divided and undivided, also 1/2 share of land in ye Twelve Men's Purchase in Middleboro both divided and undivided, "all which parcels did formerly belong unto Mr. Jonathan Dunham of Edgartown," dated 20 Oct. 1703; recorded 10 Oct. 1710. I am inclined to believe that Eleazer d. between these dates. No information is given about Eleazer by Col. Banks.
- iii. Gershom, b. probably at Plymouth ca. 1664-5; d. at Edgartown near 2 Nov. 1739; his will, dated 3 March 1738, proved at Edgartown 2 Nov. 1739, names wife Mary and eight children: Gershom, Jethro, Seth, Paul, Mary, Deborah, Zerviah, and David. He m. ca. 1692 Mary —, parentage unknown. Plymouth Deed 5:111, dated 29 Dec. 1701, shows that he and his brother Jonathan disposed of all the Middleboro lands their father had given to them.
- iv. Hannah, b. ca. 1666-7, probably at Middleboro; d. at Edgartown, Nov. 1722; m. (1) ca. 1685 James³ Pease, called "deceased" in his father's will dated 21 July ; son of James² (John⁺). She m. (2) Elisha Parker, by whom she had no issue. Her will at Edgartown, dated 17 Nov. 1722, proved the 25th, names son Nathan and daughters Hannah and Nehitable.
- v. Samuel, b. ca. 1668, probably at Middleboro; no record of his death nor any estate; no deeds found disposing of his share of the Middleboro lands given him by his father. According to Col. Banks, he d. between 1698 and 1701, but he cites no authority.
- vi. Daniel, b. probably at Middleboro ca. 1677-8; d. at Edgartown near 5 Mar. 1741/2; m. ca. 1701-2 Rebecca —. His will, dated 1 Aug. 1741, proved 5 March 1741/2, names wife Rebecca, sons Jacob, Daniel; "my right in the fishing creek in Edgartown to be equally divided amongst my three sons: Zephaniah, Daniel and Jacob"; also names sons Silas, Eleazer, and Samuel, and daughters Matilda Vinson, Rebecca Pease, Dinah Dunham, Sarah Pease, Persis Dunham, and Mary Curtis.

Although Rev. Jonathan's will dated 28 June 1717 reads "I have already given to my sons Jonathan, Eleazer, Gershom and Samuel a tract of land at a place called Middleberry, by a deed of gift," and this might give the impression that they were still living, I am inclined to believe that Samuel and Eleazer died many years before their father, and that Samuel died between 1698 and 1701 as stated by Banks who may have found

some evidence to this effect at Edgartown. I have been unable to find this deed of gift; probably it was unrecorded. The first sale of these Middleboro lands occurred 29 Dec. 1701 when Jonathan and Gershom disposed of all their shares. The year is significant; and since no deed appears in Samuel's name, if he died about this time it is presumed that his share fell to the other three. The deed will be found at Plymouth [5:111] and is recorded 22 Dec. 1703.

These are the only deeds at Plymouth about the disposal of these Middleboro lands and appear to cover the whole tract that Rev. Jonathan possessed there, and the deeds specified "both divided and undivided shares."

For further information on these families, see Col. Banks's History of Martha's Vineyard.

WHO WANTS WHAT AND WHERE

BURTON/BARTON. Wanted, data of Solomon Barton, in 1600's early in Westchester Co., N.Y. Connection if any with Solomon Burton of Stratford, Conn., who m. 1687 Mercy Judson, and had Joseph (m. 1720), Benjamin, b. 1692, Judson (m. 1722), Ruth (did she marry?), and Sarah (m. Nathaniel Beach, Jr., and William Odell). Desire correspondence with descendants.

KENT. Data of John Kent m. Suffield, Conn., 9 May 1686, Abigail Dudley. Are they parents of Priscilla who m. 1715 Samuel Brown (see supra, 35:128).

BURTON. Data wanted of Samuel Burton, b. 28 Jan. 1680, of Hartford, Conn., m. 2 Jan. 1705 Mary Pomeroy and had issue (see New Eng. H. & G. Register, 57:209).

BURTON. Data of Samuel Burton, b. 1770-1, perhaps Litchfield Co., Conn., children b. in Conn.: Ambrose, b. 1791-8, m. Lydia Mollen; James, b. ca. 1800, m. Charity (Maguire?); Edmund, b. 1802, m. Hulda ? ; Reuben b. 1806, m. Maria Burgher; Benajah, b. 1808, m. Charity (Maguire?). A Samuel Burton in Revolution from Cornwall, Conn.; in 1790 Census in Litchfield Co. with wife and three children.

HAMMOND. Wanted, record of children of Elijah Hammond, b. 1711, of Tolland and Bolton, Conn., m. 12 Oct. 1732 Mary Kingsbury. Was he father, as believed, of William Hammond, b. Norwich, Conn., 19 Sept. 1735 (see supra, 35:123).

—Mrs. Fenton E. Bootes, Rte. 1, Middlesex, N.Y.

ANCESTOR TABLES

CII. ANCESTOR TABLE, MRS. RALPH A. COUNTRYMAN

Address: 8 High Street, Marblehead, Mass.

—I

1. Margaret Clare Seymour Hubbard (Mrs. Ralph A. Countryman),
1881- , Rochelle & DeKalb, Ill.

—II

2. Clark Seymour Hubbard, 1855-1881, Rochelle, Ill.
3. Margaret Amelia Dunkelberg, 1855-1938, Rochelle, DeKalb, Ill.

—III

4. William Cortland Hubbard, 1829-1894, Rochelle, Ill.; Rock-
ford, Iowa.
5. Rosannah Converse Thomson, 1832-1928.
6. Jeremiah Dunkelberg, 1827-1909, Lockport, N.Y.; Rochelle, Ill.
7. Lydia Matilda Schuck, 1830-1889.

—IV

8. Seneca Hubbard, 1801-1875, Conn.; Wales, Erie Co., N.Y.
9. Paulina Randall, 1810-1832, Paris & Wales Village, N.Y.
10. Joseph Thomson, 1788-1846, Gilsun, N.H.; Java, Wyoming Co.,
N.Y.
11. Mary (Polly) Converse, 1795-1833.
12. Solomon Dunkelberger, 1795-1854, Berks & Perry Cos., Pa.;
Lockport, N.Y.
- 13.*Christena Harmon, 1794-1847.
14. John Schuck, 1800-1886, Pa.; Lockport, N.Y.
15. Lydia Hartman, 1806-1887, Lairdsville, Pa.; Lockport, N.Y.

—V

- 16.*John Hubbard, - ; Conn.; Wales Village, N.Y.
- 17.*Mary Camp, - ; Mass.; Wales Village, N.Y.
18. William Randall, 1779-1862, Lenox, N.Y.; Columbia, Mich.
19. Cynthia Ray, 1788-1822.
20. William Thomson, 1742- , Uxbridge, Mass.; Gilsun, N.H.
21. Lydia Dyer, 1752-1847, Natick, Mass.; Gilsun, N.Y.
- 22.*(Deacon) Daniel Converse, 1773-1852, Douglas, Mass.; Swansey
& Gilsun, N.H.
23. Ruth Seaver, 1771-1856, Framingham, Mass.; Gilsun, N.H.
24. Clement Dunkelberger, 1730-1801, Berks & Perry Cos., Pa.
- 25.*Anna Maria Gortneer, 1752-1821.

26.*

27.*

- 28.*David Schuck, 1776-1868, Berks Co., Pa.; Lockport, N.Y.
29. Margaretha Sitler, 1778-1864.
- 30.*John Hartman, - , Franklin, Lycoming Co., Pa.
- 31.*Margaret Spring, - .

—VI

32 to 35.*

36. Amos Randall, 1739- , Voluntown, Conn.; Lenox, N.Y.
37. Phoebe Coats Palmer, 1749- , Stonington, Conn.; Bridge-
water, N.Y.
- 38.*Gideon Ray, 1768-1842, Voluntown, Conn.; Paris, N.Y.
39. Cynthia Randall, 1769-1840, Stonington, Conn.; Paris, N.Y.
40. William Thomson, 1713- , Mendon, Mass.
- 41.*Mehitable Hilliard, 1721- , Hadley, Mass.
42. Nathaniel Dyer, - , Brookline, Mass.
- 43.*Martha —, - .

- 44.*Daniel Converse, - ,
- 45. Rosilliah Coombs, 1757- , Winchester, N.H.
- 46. Shubael Seaver, 1740-1826, Roxbury, Mass.
- 47. Deliverance Hyde, 1745-1825.
- 48. Clemence Dunkelberger, -1782, Germany; Berks Co., Pa.
- 49.*Anna Mary Hauer, - ,
- 50 to 57.*
- 58. Philip Sitler, - , Richmond Twp., Berks Co., Pa.
- 59 to 63.*

CIII. ANCESTOR TABLE, HARRY EARL RICHMOND

Address: 136 East Ave. 37, Los Angeles 31, California

-I

- 1. Harry E. Richmond, 1893- , Los Angeles, Calif.

-II

- 2. Corydon Snow Richmond, 1856-1938, Illinois, Kansas, Calif.
- 3. Clara Maria Morgan, 1863-1938.

-III

- 4. Sylvester Wanton Richmond, 1825-1909, Indiana, Kans., Calif.
- 5. Amelia Jane Leatherbury, 1832-1918.
- 6. George Erastus Morgan, 1838-1908, Ohio, Kansas, California.
- 7. Eliza Emeline Pond, 1842-1919.

-IV

- 8. George Richmond, 1783-1835, Providence, R.I.; New York; Ind.
- 9. *Catherine Potter, c.1787- ; same and Peoria, Ill. (1850).
- 10. Charles Leatherbury, 1779-1866, Md.; Ohio; Switz. Co., Ind.
- 11. Ann Porter, 1797-1859.
- 12. John Morgan, 1807-1892, Kent, Conn.; Ohio; Kansas; Calif.
- 13. Cornelia Eliza Bissell, 1812-1901.
- 14. Daniel Streater Pond, 1805-1892, Poultney, Vt.; Norwalk, Ohio.
- 15. Clarissa Wyman Ashley, 1805-1870.

-V

- 16. William Richmond, 1762-1809, Providence, R.I.; Herkimer Co., N.Y.
- 17.*Rachel Matteson, c.1763-
- 18. David Potter, 1760-1838, R.I.; N.Y.; Switz. Co., Ind.
- 19. Elizabeth Vaughn, 1762-1831,
- 20.*Thomas Leatherbury, - ; Maryland; Hamilton Co., Ohio.
- 21.*Lydia ———, - ,
- 22. Thomas Porter, 1761-1851, New Haven, Conn.; Switz. Co., Ind.
- 23.*Sarah Price, c.1773-
- 24. Daniel Humphrey Morgan, 1766-1829, Kent, Conn.
- 25. Mabel Bissell, 1771/2-1852.
- 26. John Bissell, 1761-1819, Litchfield Co., Conn.
- 27. Hulda "Ruby" (Osborn) Chapel, 1774-1858.
- 28. Stephen Pond, 1779-1868, Lenox, Mass.; Poultney, Vt.
- 29. Elizabeth Streater, 1785-1810.
- 30. Zebulon Ashley, 1767-1835, Poultney, Vt.; Middlebury, Ohio.
- 31. Thankful Pond, 1770-1839.

-VI

- 32. Adam Richmond, 1737-1839, Richmond, R.I.; New York.
- 33.*Mary Hall, 1741- , from W. Greenwich, R.I.
- 34.*Moses Matteson (Mathewson), 1730- ; Coventry, R.I.
- 35.*Patience Cahoon,
- 36.*John Potter, 1716- , Warwick, R.I.
- 37.*Phebe ———, - ,

38. Benjamin Vaughn, 1730-1816/7, E. Greenwich, R.I.
 39.*Catherine Godfrey, 1731-
 40 to 43.*
 44.*Thomas Porter, 1730- , New Haven, Conn.
 45.*Beulah Miner, 1734-
 46.*
 47.*
 48.*Jonathan Morgan, Jr., 1737- , Kent, Conn.
 49. Mary Humphrey, 1743-
 50. Benjamin Bissell, 1743-1821, Litchfield Co., Conn.; Vermont.
 51. Mabel Griswold, 1746-
 52. Joel Bissell, 1744-1761, Conn.
 53.*Mercy (Marv) Bishop, 1717- , from Guilford, Conn.
 54.*Joseph Osborn, 1739- , Conn.
 55.*
 56. Abel Pond, 1753-1828, Stockbridge, Mass.; Poultney, Vt.
 57. Eunice Curtis, 1754-1805, from Meriden, Conn.
 58. John Streater, 1761-1813, Woodstock, Conn.; Hampton, N.Y.
 59.*Elizabeth Kibbee, 1763-1867 (ae.103), Mass.; New York; Ohio.
 60. (Hon.) Thomas Ashley, 1738-1810, Canaan, Conn.; Poultney, Vt.
 61.*Zerviah Richards,
 62. Dan Pond, 1726-1783, Branford, Conn.; Poultney, Vt.
 63. Mabel Munson, 1730-1793.

NOTES AND CORRECTIONS

CROCKER-SAWIN. The Ruth Crocker who m. at Willington, Conn., 29 Apr. 1776, George Sawin [*supra*, 16:215] was born at Glastonbury, Conn., 4 Oct. 1747, and was the second child of Benjamin⁴ Crocker, not of his brother Joseph which was suggested as a possibility.

—William A. Walter, Independence, Missouri

MITCHELL-WOOD. Matthew Mitchell of Stamford, Conn., married at Halifax, Yorkshire, 21 Aug. 1616, Susan Butterfield; this date (not 16 April) is given in a certified copy of the marriage entry obtained by Mrs. Natalie M. Seth of White Plains, N.Y. Susan was sister of Jonas and Edmund Wood and married first, in 1610, Nathaniel Butterfield. The Samuel Butterfield killed by the Indians was "son-in-law" [stepson] of Matthew Mitchell, not his brother-in-law as stated in some histories.

—Mrs. William P. Knecht, Shrewsbury, Mass.

FOOTE-LASSELL. Damaris⁶ Foote, daughter of Jesse, b. 23 May 1786, is stated in Foote Family, vol. 1 (1907), p. 70, to have m. (1) John Sands and (2) Albertus Day of Shemo Bay, N.Y. The first marriage is erroneous. She m. 1 June 1809 John "Lasscells" in the Kingsborough Avenue Presbyterian Church, Gloversville, Fulton Co., N.Y., according to a certified copy obtained by her

descendant, Mrs. Henry J. Gilbertson of Fargo, N.D.
—Hazel Kraft Eilers, Evanston, Illinois

FINCH-JACOCK. In my Ancestor Table, supra, 32:48, I gave the wife of Jabez Finch as Martha Jarrock, following Van Alstyne's published records of Sharon, Conn. The Arnold copy gives her name as Jacobs. However, a photostatic copy of the original Sharon record shows that "Jabez Finch and Martha Jacock Both of Nine Partners" were married 22 Dec. 1757.

RALPH E. BOYCE, Nassau, N. Y.

RECENT BOOKS

WHEAT GENEALOGY. By the late Silas Carmi Wheat of Brooklyn, New York, and Helen Love Scranton. Guilford, Conn., 1960. Cloth, 436 p. Full name index. Price, \$10.00 net, order from Mrs. William D. Scranton, P.O. Box 427, Madison, Conn.; for \$12.00, the paper-bound volume published by Silas Carmi Wheat in 1903 will be included.

This is an excellent genealogy which preserves the data collected by Mr. Wheat well over 50 years ago together with what Mrs. Scranton has since added by research and correspondence with descendants. The small volume published by Mr. Wheat was limited to the first three generations and the descendants of Solomon⁴ Wheat.

Descendants in female lines are included to a considerable extent, perhaps a happy result of the fact that the Wheats failed to expand in the male line until the fourth American generation was reached. The main part of the book relates to the family of Moses Wheat of Concord, Mass., but 25 pages are devoted to the descendants of a later settler, Francis Wheat of Maryland. Some miscellaneous Wheats of unlocated affiliation complete the roster.

Highly recommended.

RICHARD BROWN — ONE LINE OF DESCENDANTS. Compiled by Col. Edward Thomson Miller. Miller Publishers, Plymouth, Michigan, 1959. Cloth, 80 p. Indexed.

An attractive book of family records, the Brown line is traced from Richard¹ of Newbury, Mass., through Joshua², Tristram³ of Norwich, Conn., Abraham⁴ of Coventry, Conn., Elijah⁵ of Pittsford, Vt., and Ephraim⁶ of Chazy, N.Y., whose descendants through two sons are followed to the present day in Jefferson County, N.Y., Michigan, and elsewhere. Pictures of older members of the family are included. Lines of descent of collater-

al families are appended: from Arthur Gary of Roxbury, Mass., Thomas Tupper of Sandwich, Mass., John Loofborough of Middletown, N.J., John Swayze of Southold, L.I., Peter Crary of Stonington, Conn., Thomas Watson of Maryland and Ohio, and Samuel Allen of Windsor, Conn. While these allied families are based largely on printed accounts of these names, some information from unpublished sources is included.

OHIO RECORDS AND PIONEER FAMILIES. Published quarterly by Esther Weygandt Powell, 36 N. Highland Avenue, Akron 3, Ohio. Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan.-Mar. 1960. \$5.00 per year; \$1.50 an issue.

The sub-title calls Ohio "the cross road of our nation." At a slightly earlier date, that description might be applied to central and western New York, for families on the western move from New England. However, Ohio drew from the South as well as from the North, and is really entitled to the description, especially during the period between 1790 and 1830.

To families further west who wish to trace their ancestry to the colonial states of the East, and to family historians who have to trace branches that moved westward, Ohio is certainly a focal point. Two quarterlies devoted to the preservation of Ohio records have been published in the past: The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly, fifteen volumes from 1898, and The Ohio Genealogical Quarterly, eight volumes from 1937 ending in 1944. We hope that the present venture, filling a genuine need as it does, may prove successful and enjoy a longer life.

The various source records published in the first issue are well chosen. May we hope that an annual name index will be made available? Our only other suggestion would be that, after the present volume is completed, it might prove desirable to change the format, reducing the sizes of the page and type, which could be achieved by lithoprinting instead of mimeographing.

DESCENDANTS OF ROGER PRICHARD c1600-1671 AND ELIZABETH (PRUDDEN) PRICHARD c1610-1674. By Jacob L. Pritchard, M.D., 990 Asbury St., San Jose 26, Calif. Paper, 22 pp. plus vi introductory pp.

The lines here given are in addition to those published by Dr. Pritchard in 1953, and deal mainly with Prichards except for three pages which give very completely the descendants of Hyrum Oaks (1824-1903) whose mother was a Prichard. The preservation of family records by publication is always to be welcomed. The arrangement of material in this booklet does not follow the best models, as the Prichards are not assigned in-

dividual numbers and their names when carried down are preceded only by generation numbers. If a larger, more complete genealogy is later published, we hope that a standard system of numbering will be followed, making it possible to trace lines forward and backward with ease.

One serious error in the introductory pages is the statement that Ann Prudden whose sister became the second wife of Roger¹ Prichard married a Samuel Colby, identified as son of John Colby of Amesbury, whereas the records and most printed sources show that she was wife of Samuel Coley of Milford, Conn. The Smith lineage given on page vi is questionable so far as the first two generations are concerned.

BUNDY FAMILY GENEALOGY. Compiled by George L. Allen (permanent address, Alstead, N.H.). Edited by Mrs. Harold L. Adams. Sponsored by Kingsley D. Bundy and Mrs. Ida Judith (Bundy) Lett. Some 48 pp. in folder, originally appearing in the Bulletin of The Seattle Genealogical Society.

This is a listing of over 800 descendants of John Bundy of Taunton, Mass., bearing evidence of considerable research in the contemporary record sources, and is a fine beginning for a full Bundy genealogy. The compiler makes acknowledgment to the article of Frederick C. Warner [*supra*, 27:1-6] for establishing the identity of the first wife of John Bundy as Martha Chandler, an identification since accepted by the Mayflower Society.

INDIANA QUAKER RECORDS: MILFORD MONTHLY MEETING, WAYNE COUNTY, INDIANA. Paper, mimeographed, 92 long pp. (14"x8 3/4"). \$5.00. Address Willard Heiss, Editor and Compiler, 4020 East 34th Street, Indianapolis 18, Indiana.

The records start in 1823 and continue past 1890. The births, deaths and minutes are alphabetically arranged; the marriages, which are not numerous, are not. All publications of this type are important, making available and assuring the preservation of our old records. Some names in this book, such as Hiatt, Morris, Newby and Wilson, have many entries. The book seems to have been carefully prepared. Its height makes it inconvenient for normal shelving, and our only suggestion for future additions to the series is a change in the format.

LOCAL INDEXES IN AMERICAN LIBRARIES. A Union List of unpublished indexes. Compiled by Junior Members Round Table, American Library Association. Edited by Norma Olin Ireland. The F. W. Faxon Co., Boston, 1947.

Although this is not a recent book, we have not heretofore called attention to it. Besides some lists of cemetery and vital records, under local headings, it gives various lists under the heading "Genealogy" (the general heading followed by localities), which should not be overlooked by those seeking the location of source material.

THE ANCESTRY AND DESCENDANTS OF JOHN AND JANE ANN (LOUNSBERY) DAVENPORT. Compiled by Eleanor Brewster Davenport Grant, 7215 Oak Ave., River Forest, Illinois. Paper, 35 p.

A very full listing of descendants of John Davenport (1816-1900) of Meadville, Pa., with data on the ancestry of himself and wife. The accounts of some of the allied families, such as Lounsbury and Munson, could be amplified considerably. The Davenports were early of Westchester, Dutchess and Ulster Counties, New York.

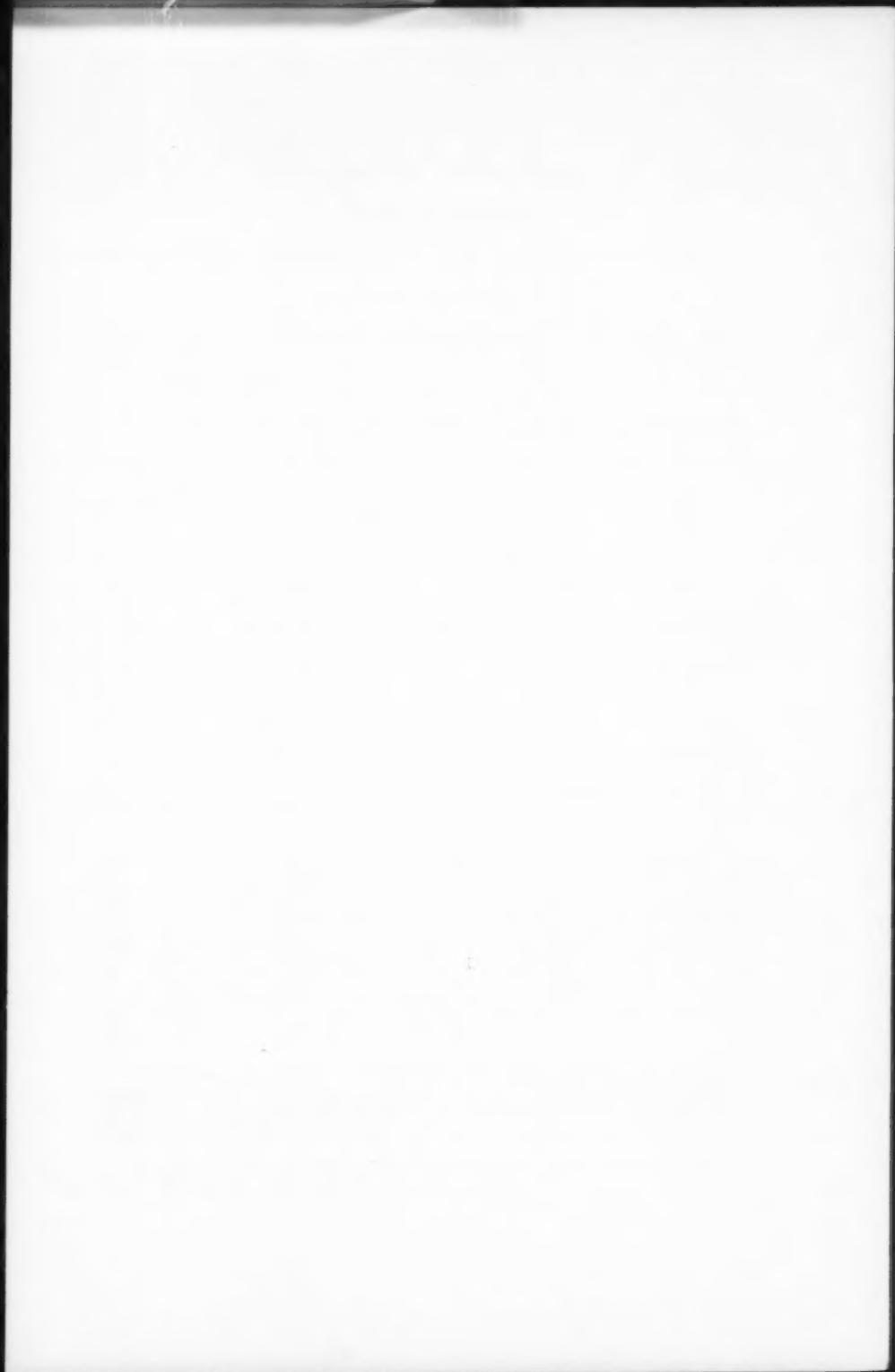
THE HISTORY OF MY GRANDMOTHER: SACKET-STANTON. Compiled for Roland Mather Hooker by Winifred Lovering Holman, S.B. Paper, mimeographed 1960. 107 p.; limited to 25 copies, placed in libraries.

Joshua⁵ Stanton (Elijah⁴, Thomas³, John², Thomas¹) was born at Preston, Conn., 3 Apr. 1740, lived in Salisbury, Conn., and Colchester, Vt., and had a wife Abigail whose origin and family name proved very perplexing. In fact, the present reviewer in 1952 tried unsuccessfully to elicit her identity from a study of Salisbury deeds and other Connecticut sources. Mrs. Holman by dogged perseverance at last located an account of "Grandma" written by a grandson of Abigail, in which he stated her maiden name as Sacket. Hence, part of the present monograph relates to branches of the Sacket family of Westfield and Sheffield, Mass.

The tragic story told by the grandson is of absorbing interest and raises the present publication far above the level of a statistical stud-book which so many genealogical treatises resemble. At the same time, on the strictly genealogical side, this is a highly professional piece of work and an outstanding example of Mrs. Holman's scholarship. The Stanton and Sacket groups involved are set forth with great exactitude and citation of the various record sources.

ADDITION TO DENHAM ARTICLE

Page 238, the will of Isaac Denham bequeaths £100 to the children of his sister Hannah, the last bequest before the direction to sell property. The accidental omission is regretted.





THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST

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Winifred Lovering-Holman, S.B., F.A.S.G., 275 Concord Avenue, Lexington 73, Mass. See "Who's Who of American Women" (first edition, 1958, A. K. Marquis Co., Chicago, Illinois).

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